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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1961

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, beset by the perplexities of these calamitous times with all their fury and terror, let not the heavenly vision fade nor our courage fail.

Strengthen in us the faith that Thy goodness faileth never, and renew our belief in the unrealized possibilities for greatness in Thy erring children—in spite of the stupid folly by which they have devastated the good earth Thou has given, and have marred the costly works of their own hands.

Give us the lift and exaltation of spirit that come to those whose powers are dedicated, not only to opposing the evils they are against, but to bringing to coronation the ideals they are for.

Amid the wrecks of ancient systems, in these tumultuous days, make us worthy in our motives and desires to help lead humanity toward the promised land of a loftier life and a cleaner and fairer world for all the disenfranchised and exploited peoples of the earth.

Gird us to meet with the might of righteousness and justice the massed forces of evil now loose in the world—

That we may tell our sons who see the light

High in the heavens, their heritage to take;

I saw the powers of darkness put to flight,

I saw the morning break.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 27, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR DISPENSED WITH

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with the nomination of the Director of the Census.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the calendar, beginning with that of the Director of the Census, will be stated.

DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Richard M. Scammon, of Minnesota, to be Director of the Census.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Louis J. Doyle, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Post Office Department.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to state that the nominations of Richard M. Scammon, who has been nominated and confirmed to be Director of the Census, and Louis J. Doyle, who has been nominated and confirmed to be General

Counsel of the Post Office Department, were reported by the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Personally, I wish to say that both of these gentlemen are excellent nominees and are well qualified to fill these positions.

It was my privilege to work for many years with Mr. Doyle, while he served in the Department; and I believe we are fortunate to have a man of his experience and competence to serve in the position of General Counsel of the Post Office Department.

Likewise, I believe that Mr. Scammon will be an excellent Director of the Census.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of U.S. attorneys.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

U.S. MARSHALS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of U.S. marshals.

JAMES J. P. McSHANE

Mr. KEFAUVER subsequently said: Mr. President, I was very happy when I learned the President of the United States had recommended James J. P. McShane, of Virginia, to be U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia, and that the nomination had received unanimous approval by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McShane served with distinction on the staff of the Select Committee To Investigate Matters of Management and Labor Relations, commonly known as the McClellan committee. For some time he has been a member of the staff of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, in which he has done very good work. Considering his experience, his temperament, and his intelligence and courage, Mr. McShane has excellent qualifications to make an outstanding and capable marshal.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these remarks may be printed in the Record immediately before confirmation of the nomination of Mr. McShane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of U.S. marshals be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc, and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of all the nominations this day confirmed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LAWRENCE M. HENRY

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, now that the Senate has confirmed the nomination of Lawrence M. Henry, of Colorado, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Colorado, I wish to make a brief statement. A peculiar situation exists in this case. The outgoing U.S. attorney in Colorado is today vacating his office. Under these circumstances, I wish to ask a question of the distinguished majority leader: Now that the nomination of Mr. Henry has been confirmed, and now that the Senate has ordered that the President be notified immediately of the confirmation of his nomination, will the necessary papers be forwarded immediately to the President's office?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, the President will be immediately notified, in accordance with the order entered by the Senate. So the papers will be forwarded immediately to the President.

Mr. CARROLL. It is my understanding that the usual procedure is that shortly after confirmation of such a nomination, a commission is issued. Of course, it will take some time to have the commission engraved; and after it is engraved and after it is signed by the President, it will be sent to Colorado. Under these unusual circumstances, and in view of the fact that there will be a hiatus or vacancy in the office of district attorney for 3 or 4 days, I intend, as one of the Senators from Colorado, to telephone the senior judge of the Federal court there and ask him to fill the vacancy pending the receipt of the commission. I think such action will be entirely proper; when such a vacancy exists, I believe the Federal court has the duty and the responsibility of filling the office.

I realize that the able Senator from Montana, the majority leader, will see that, insofar as possible, action in connection with this matter will be expedited, so that the commission will be issued as soon as possible, under the circumstances.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from Colorado can be assured that I shall do all I can. I understand that in instances of this sort the senior judge in the State has the right and the authority immediately to swear in the person who has been nominated and confirmed to the position.

Mr. CARROLL. Immediately after I leave the floor of the Senate, I intend

to telephone the senior judge of the district court in Colorado, or one of the other Federal judges, and inform him of the confirmation of the nomination and the fact that the papers are being sent immediately to the White House for the issuance of the commission. I am confident there is no reason why the President will not immediately sign it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Let the Chair state that the Secretary of the Senate will execute the necessary papers, and they will go immediately to the White House.

Mr. CARROLL. I understand. But of course it will take some time for the commission to be engraved and to be placed on the President's desk, for his signature. Consequently, a vacancy will exist during those 3 or 4 days.

I commend the President for submitting the nomination. I have known Lawrence Henry for 25 or 30 years. He is an able lawyer of approximately 20 years' experience. I support the appointment, and I believe Mr. Henry will make an excellent record in this office.

I merely wished to make this statement for the RECORD. Not only do I commend the President for making the nomination, but I also commend the majority leader for expediting the action on it.

The nomination could have been acted on by the Senate last Thursday; I believe the reason why that was not done is that one of the standing rules of the Senate requires that a nomination lie over for at least 1 legislative day before it is acted on by the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN—LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I notice on the Executive Calendar the nomination of Julius C. Holmes, of Kansas, to be Ambassador to Iran. I wonder whether the majority leader can inform us when the Senate may consider that nomination.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed. Let me say to the distinguished Senator from Kansas that it is the intention of the leadership to have the Senate adjourn from today until 11 a.m. on Wednesday. I hope to have before the Senate at that time the conference report on the minimum wage bill; and, following that, the Senate will take up the nomination of Mr. Holmes to be Ambassador to Iran.

While I am discussing the program, let me state that later this week the Senate will consider all the measures on the Legislative Calendar, except those reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, which will be considered by the Senate today.

I hope that later in the week the Senate will also be able to consider Senate bill 1215, to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951.

Mr. CARLSON. I thank the majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AT 11 A.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its session today, it adjourn until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock a.m.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAMS

A letter from the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Federal contributions program, for the quarter ended March 31, 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949, TO INCREASE PER DIEM RATES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 303(a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 by increasing per diem rates and to provide reimbursement under certain circumstances for actual expenses incident to travel (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 10, U.S. CODE, TO BRING THE NUMBER OF CADETS AT THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AND U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY UP TO FULL STRENGTH

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to bring the number of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Air Force Academy up to full strength and to authorize admittance of students from friendly foreign nations to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF SHIP TO PORT OF HOOD RIVER COMMISSION, HOOD RIVER, OREG., BY DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics), reporting, pursuant to law, on the proposed transfer of the escort ship *Banning* to the Port of Hood River Commission, Hood River, Oreg.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON RECREATIONAL BOATING IN THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Acting Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on recreational boating in the United States, for the calendar year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED FOR EXPERIMENTAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, OR RESEARCH WORK

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting pursuant to law, a report on contracts negotiated for experimental, developmental, or research work, covering the 6-month period ended December 31, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 1

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress Assembled:

"We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Alaska, respectfully represent that:

"Whereas the development and utilization of Alaska's abundant mineral resources will be one of the principal future bulwarks of the State's economy, providing not only a source of employment and income but also a sound base for tax revenues; and

"Whereas the basic and essential mining industry has for several years been confronted with adverse economic conditions so severe that metal mining enterprises in the State, involving the production of antimony, tungsten, tin, chromite, and other strategic metals, have been forced out of business; and

"Whereas the cause of this serious predicament of our mining industry can be traced to governmental policy which stimulates the development and exploitation of foreign mineral resources and permits relatively free access of this low-cost foreign production to the U.S. markets; and

"Whereas this policy if continued will not only threaten the existence of Alaska's future metal mining industry, but will also impose a serious handicap on our Nation's capacity for providing from domestic sources the basic requirements for national defense; and

"Whereas the executive department of the Federal Government and both major political parties, as well as the Conference of Western Governors, have officially recognized the necessity for maintaining a domestic mining industry that is sufficiently progressive and vigorous to assure a minerals mobilization base adequate for national preparedness and security; and

"Whereas past efforts by the Federal Government to alleviate the depressed conditions which prevail in various segments of the domestic mining industry by means of short-range programs and temporary expedients such as stockpiling and quota limitations have proved ineffective and inadequate: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Second Legislature of the State of Alaska, now in session (the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring), That we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States and the executive department of the Federal Government to develop and adopt as soon as possible a natural minerals policy that will guarantee a strong and healthy domestic mining industry by assuring domestic producers a fair and equitable share of domestic metal markets.

"We recommend that this policy be implemented by more effective enforcement of the antidumping laws, and by the imposition of adequate duties on metals and mineral imports to be applied only if and when the price of the metals fall below the period point level that is required to maintain a sound and healthy domestic mining industry; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Alaska be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to forward certified copies of this memorial to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress and to the Senators and

Representative representing this State in the Congress of the United States."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Commerce:

"SENATE RESOLUTION 31

"Be it resolved by the senate in second legislature, first session assembled:

"Whereas there has been introduced into the 87th Congress, H.R. 213, the purpose of which is to repeal the 6 percent construction bid differential for Pacific coast shipbuilders; and

"Whereas said differential is still essential and necessary to offset the freight differential which Pacific coast shipyards must pay in transporting steel from the east coast; and

"Whereas the Pacific coast shipyards have a wartime production record of which they are justifiably proud; and

"Whereas we cannot risk the loss of the highly skilled labor pool of shipbuilders on the west coast in case their services are again needed in time of war or national emergency: Be it

"Resolved by the senate in second legislature, first session assembled, That the President of the United States, the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Alaskan delegation in Congress do all in their power to defeat H.R. 213 and any other bills or action that would deprive the Pacific coast of this justifiable and necessary 6 percent construction bid differential on shipbuilding; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted immediately to the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; the Secretary of the U.S. Senate; the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Alaskan delegation in Congress and to the Legislatures of the States of Washington, California, and Oregon."

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Commerce:

"HOUSE RESOLUTION 30

"Be it resolved by the house in second legislature, first session assembled:

"Whereas there has been introduced in the present session of the Congress a bill calling for a comprehensive program of oceanographic research and surveys; and

"Whereas the program would include the rehabilitation of the national commercial fishery, access, and utilization of the ocean fishery, fisheries exploration, and marine resources conservation and development; and

"Whereas the purpose and scope of the proposal made by Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON in S. 901 are of vital concern to Alaska and the Nation in the conservation and development of their vast marine resources, known and potential: Be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives in second legislature, first session assembled, That the President and the Congress of the United States are respectfully urged to give favorable consideration to S. 901, the Marine Sciences and Research Act of 1961, and effect its passage and approval as soon as possible; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the Senate; the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Honorable E. L. Bartlett and the Honorable Ernest Gruening, Senators from Alaska; and the Honorable Ralph J. Rivers, Representative from Alaska."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 23

"Whereas John Muir was one of the Nation's foremost naturalists and an untiring proponent of the conservation of our great

natural resources to preserve them for public use and enjoyment; and

"Whereas although born in Scotland, John Muir came to the United States in 1849 and settled in California in 1868, where he traveled extensively throughout the State and North America, exploring, often on foot, the many wilderness areas of our State and our country; and

"Whereas through accounts of his travels and his many other efforts and activities John Muir brought to the attention of his countrymen the beauties of nature and the scenic areas existing throughout California and North America and the need for national parks and reservations to preserve the great scenic and natural resources of our country; and

"Whereas there is in Martinez, Calif., the house John Muir called his home for nearly 20 years while making his many explorations and carrying on his worthwhile activities; and

"Whereas if this house is not preserved and saved for future generations as a monument to him and his many efforts on behalf of the citizens of our country it will eventually be lost to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States that funds be made available to acquire the John Muir home in Martinez, Calif., and establish it as a national monument; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Finance:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 28

"Whereas the economies of many foreign countries which are already highly developed and industrialized are expanding at a rate greater than that at which the economy of the United States is expanding; and

"Whereas the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 contains provisions which are designed to indiscriminately encourage the investment of American capital in foreign countries; and

"Whereas among such provisions are those relating to the tax treatment of foreign subsidiaries, foreign tax credit, differential rates, and tax-free exchanges; and

"Whereas these provisions have the effect of sending abroad capital that today is vitally needed in this country for domestic business and industry; and

"Whereas indiscriminate American investment abroad is today contributing substantially to a critical reduction of our gold reserves, and thus may have an adverse effect on the value of the dollar; and

"Whereas it is essential to the national defense and to the health, welfare, and safety of the people that the economy of the United States be stable and expand at a rate to meet its needs: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to revise the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to limit the application of the provisions in it which are designed to encourage the investment of American capital in foreign countries to those countries of Africa, Asia, and South America which are underdeveloped and underindustrialized; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A resolution of the Legislature of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"HOUSE MEMORIAL 278

"Whereas the Florida Legislature has heretofore created the Florida Ship Canal Authority and the ship canal navigation districts by the respective sessions of 1953 and 1955; and

"Whereas Congress has heretofore authorized construction of this project conditioned upon establishment of economic feasibility; and

"Whereas the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army has recently filed its report with Congress establishing the economic feasibility of the project; and

"Whereas the construction is also justified as a defense measure and had it been so constructed when originally planned the many hundreds of lives and thousands of tons of cargo lost by ships and vessels necessarily going around the tip of Florida during the last war would have been saved; and

"Whereas the island of Cuba is within 90 miles of the tip of Florida and recent events in that country indicate the ever-increasing possibility of that country becoming a Communist satellite, which would greatly endanger the shipping of the United States and allied nations sailing around the tip of Florida; and

"Whereas it has been firmly established that the construction of this project would be like driving a 'golden spike,' creating a statewide waterway system directly connected with the entire national inland navigation network east of the Rocky Mountains; and

"Whereas this great project was first conceived in an effort to relieve the economic stagnation of the great depression and would today provide a boon to the economic progress of the whole State of Florida; and

"Whereas the present systems of the Withlacoochee and Ocklawaha Rivers are inadequate to carry floodwaters, the cross-State barge canal would provide new openings for these streams, thus greatly increasing the discharge capacity and materially reducing flood damage in these basins; and

"Whereas as a result of increased flood-carrying capacity better conservation practices may be undertaken at upstream points, thus conserving critically needed supplies of water for use during drought periods; and

"Whereas the barge canal now proposed, contrary to the old proposed ship canal, would provide for the impounding of many millions of gallons of water, thus increasing the dwindling water supply of Florida and assuring that ground-water levels will not be artificially lowered; and

"Whereas the project has been endorsed by and is being actively supported by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, the Mississippi Valley Association, and the Intra-Coastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas; and

"Whereas the early completion of the canal has been given top priority by the Florida Waterways Committee, which represents the entire State, and is familiar with all waterways projects proposed for the State: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, requested to provide at the earliest possible time sufficient funds with which to commence construction

of the cross-Florida barge canal during the next fiscal year, and that such funds be provided from time to time thereafter as may be needed to pursue such project expeditiously to completion; be it further

"Resolved, That it is the desire of the people of Florida that such project be completed in such a way as to contribute to the control and conservation of Florida's water resources; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be dispatched to the President of the United States; to the President of the U.S. Senate; to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; to each member of the ablest congressional delegation in the U.S. Congress, the Florida delegation; to the Chief of Engineers, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.; and to the Governor of the great State of Florida."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 46

"Whereas there is a great need for additional fire protection facilities in the Waikiki area to safeguard adequately the rapidly increasing population in the Waikiki area of the city and county of Honolulu, State of Hawaii; and

"Whereas the nearest fire station to provide fire protection for the Fort DeRussy area in Waikiki is located approximately 1.6 miles away; and

"Whereas the city and county of Honolulu is presently providing fire protection at Fort DeRussy and other military installations pursuant to the mutual-aid firefighting agreement entered into on June 8, 1959, by and among the city and county of Honolulu, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy (14th Naval District), and the Pacific Air Forces (base command); and

"Whereas the establishment of a fire station at Fort DeRussy will insure better fire protection for all of the people in Fort DeRussy and the surrounding areas: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the First Legislature of the State of Hawaii, general session of 1961 (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer or set aside 30,000 square feet of land at Fort DeRussy to the city and county of Honolulu, State of Hawaii, for the exclusive use as a fire station site; and be it further

"Resolved, That certified copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to the Senators and Representative to Congress from Hawaii."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Works:

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 33

"Whereas Resolution 40 has been introduced in the Senate of the United States to develop a Lewis and Clark Tourway; and

"Whereas the resolution is based on the historic importance of the route, the tourist potential and assistance to conservation; and

"Whereas Nebraska is vitally interested in such a tourway because of the vital importance of Nebraska to the Lewis and Clark Tourway and other great highways across Nebraska: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the First Legislature of the State of Hawaii, general session of 1961 (the House of Representatives concurring), That it endorse and support the above-described resolution and urge the adoption thereof; be it further

"Resolved, That duly authenticated copies of this concurrent resolution be transmitted

to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to the Senators and Representative to Congress from Hawaii and to the president of the Nebraska Legislature."

A resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

"Whereas there is now before the Congress of the United States, Senate bill S. 473 and the House bill H.R. 12, providing for postal union recognition as a matter of right and not by sufferance; and

"Whereas the U.S. Government advocates and often insists that private industry officially recognize labor organizations and conduct sincere labor-management relations with unions designated by employees; and

"Whereas the U.S. Government should do no less for their own loyal workers than it encourages private industry to do; and

"Whereas the Post Office Department grants inadequate recognition of postal unions to represent their respective membership only on the basis of sufferance and not as a matter of right or law; and

"Whereas labor-management experience with Post Office Department officials at all levels has clearly demonstrated postal unions have an urgent need, not only of official recognition, but also the right by law to further appeal unfavorable and often unilateral and arbitrary decisions by the Post Office Department, in personnel matters, to an impartial board of review, exclusive of Post Office Department control or jurisdiction; and

"Whereas postal workers and their unions must necessarily have the assistance of the U.S. Government to implement decisions favorable to aggrieved personnel by such an appeal board of review, similar to the rights granted other citizens of our great country employed in private industry and members of labor unions of their choice: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States hereby respectfully is memorialized to enact S. 473 and H.R. 12 into law; and be it further

"Resolved, That duly certified copies of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each U.S. Senator and Member of the House of Representatives elected from the State of Rhode Island."

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution adopted at the annual General Conference of the Associated Churches of Christ in New Zealand, congratulating Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON on his election as Vice President of the United States; ordered to lie on the table.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], I present a concurrent resolution of the South Carolina Legislature memorializing the Congress of the United States to ascertain and divulge the names of the American-owned foreign firms or those partly owned by citizens of the United States that are manufacturing on foreign soil and exporting into the United States textile products.

I ask that this concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to ascertain and divulge the names of the American-owned foreign firms or those partly owned by citizens of the United States that are manufacturing on foreign soil and exporting into the United States textile products

Whereas the general assembly, as representatives of the citizens of South Carolina, view with deep concern the financial plight in which the textile industry of the entire country finds itself; and

Whereas the general assembly is keenly aware that a large segment of the population of this State is directly dependent for its bread upon employment in our textile mills; and

Whereas the general assembly believes that this deplorable condition has been brought about by the encouragement which has been given by our Government to foreign textile manufacturing concerns and the assistance given these foreign establishments in the importation of large quantities of textile products, which are manufactured in foreign countries where labor is relatively cheap and the standard of living is far below that enjoyed by the American textile worker; and

Whereas the general assembly has learned that for the first time since the U.S. Government began the collection and retention of cotton statistics imports of cotton goods have exceeded the exports; and

Whereas this alarming increase of unfair importation has placed the owners of the textile manufacturing establishments in a difficult situation resulting in the rapid decline in employment of textile workers, which in turn has caused great apprehension among the cotton farmers of the State; and

Whereas the general assembly believes that the Congress of the United States should ascertain and divulge the names of the American-owned foreign firms or those partly owned by citizens of the United States that are manufacturing and exporting textile products into the United States and are being sold on the markets in this country in competition with textile manufacturing plants in America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to ascertain and divulge to the public the names of the American-owned firms or those that are partly owned by citizens of this country that are manufacturing and exporting into the United States textile products, which are being sold on the markets of this country in competition with textile products manufactured in the United States. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of that body, and further copies should be forwarded to each U.S. Senator from South Carolina and each Member of the House of Representatives from this State in the Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers

in the Executive Departments, to which was referred for examination and recommendation a list of records transmitted to the Senate by the Administrator of General Services, dated April 19, 1961, that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report thereon, pursuant to law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. 1751. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to provide, that for purposes of making deductions from an individual's social security benefits on account of excess earnings, there shall be counted as excess earnings for a taxable year only one-half of that portion of earnings which are in excess of \$1,800 for such year; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. FONG, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. HICKEY, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LONG of Hawaii, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. MOSS):

S. 1752. A bill to establish a 3-year residence requirement for appointment as Governor of Guam, the Virgin Islands, or American Samoa; and

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself and Mr. LONG of Hawaii):

S. 1753. A bill to provide that the Virgin Islands shall be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. GRUENING when he introduced the above-mentioned bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARTHY:

S. 1754. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; and

S. 1755. A bill to provide certain exemptions from Federal excise taxes for nonprofit organizations for the blind which are now provided for nonprofit educational organizations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON):

S. 1756. A bill for the relief of the city of Pasco, Wash.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. FONG, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HUMPEREY, Mr. KERR, Mr. LONG of Hawaii, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. MOSS, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio):

S. 1757. A bill to require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. BARTLETT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 1758. A bill for the relief of Kao Tseng Ying; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTION

CREATION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. MORSE (for himself and Mr. HOLLAND) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 132) creating a Standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MORSE, which appears under a separate heading.)

SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST AMENDMENT

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase to \$1,800 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their social security benefits, and to provide that one-half of an individual's earnings in excess of \$1,800 be deducted from his social security benefits.

Last year, I supported similar amendments in the Senate Finance Committee. Although the committee and the Senate voted to increase the limitation to \$1,800, the Eisenhower administration's disapproval made necessary, in the final version of the act, a smaller increase. The provision enacted in 1960 provides that a social security recipient who earns up to \$1,500 will lose \$1 of benefit for each \$2 of earnings over \$1,200. For earnings over \$1,500, the recipient loses \$1 in benefits for each \$1 earned.

I believe this recently enacted adjustment in the limitation is overly modest and an inadequate compromise between no increase and the abolition of the limitation favored by some.

Many of our retired persons now eligible for or receiving social security payments are able and anxious to do a limited amount of work. The low earnings test now in effect serves to discourage them from seeking or continuing fruitful employment. This disincentive deprives some of our older citizens of the healthful activity and sense of accomplishment derived from productive, paying work, and deprives our Nation of their contribution to the economy, not to speak of the taxes payable on income exceeding \$1,200.

Moreover, the earnings limitation as it now stands is grossly unfair to those persons who are most in need of unpenalized additional income. Persons who supplement their income from unearned sources such as dividends and rent do not suffer at all under the \$1,200 limitation, but persons who can supplement their social security income only through wages may not earn more than \$1,200 without being penalized. In justice to the retired worker who has little or no investment income, we should at least make the earnings test reasonable.

A reasonable test would be that which would allow unpenalized supplementary income sufficient to provide, when added to social security payments, an adequate

standard of living. According to recent Social Security Administration reports, the average monthly benefit payments to retired workers without dependents also receiving benefits were \$79.20 for men and \$59.30 for women. Under the proposed \$1,800 limitation, an average of \$150 a month earned income would not be penalized. This would permit an unpenalized average total monthly income of \$229.20 for men and of \$209.30 for women, or on a yearly basis, \$2,751.40 and \$2,511.60, respectively.

Placed beside the high cost of living, which has increased by 11 percent since the \$1,200 limit was enacted in 1954, these figures lead me to believe that the increase I am proposing in the income limitation is necessary and not excessive.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1751) to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to provide, that for purposes of making deductions from an individual's social security benefits on account of excess earnings, there shall be counted as excess earnings for a taxable year only one-half of that portion of earnings which are in excess of \$1,800 for such year, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

FOR A NEW FRONTIER POLICY IN OUR REMAINING OUTLYING AREAS

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, colonialism has been in the public eye throughout the world as never before in history. With one exception, the Western Powers—Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium, which have been great colonial nations—are liquidating their colonialism and either have relinquished their colonies or are in the process of preparing for independence those of their colonies whose people desire it. Particular credit is due to the United Kingdom, which has done so well in readying its former colonies for independence and self-government, and gratifyingly and deservedly has preserved the good will and friendship of its former dependencies, retaining nearly all of them, by their own consent, in the British Commonwealth.

Great credit is also due to France, which likewise has proceeded along similar lines. The heroic and enlightened efforts of President de Gaulle to settle the Algerian problem have been highlighted recently by the revolt of a few dissident military leaders. That rebellion has, happily, collapsed. With the one remaining exception among the Western nations, Russia alone remains the world's one great colonial power, having achieved by brute force and subversion the conquest of a variety of formerly free and independent nations which it has subjected to its iron yoke and all the repressions of imperial communism directed from Moscow. Gone into a colonial serfdom are formerly free and independent Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia,

Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, the eastern portion of Germany, and northern Korea.

It is one of the ironies of our time that Cuba, freed from Spain's rule by and with the assistance of the United States, and for 30-odd years thereafter an American semi-protectorate, by virtue of the Platt Amendment, which then was annulled, giving Cuba complete freedom, has, for the time being, at least, become a Soviet satellite.

As for the United States, it has now very definitely established itself as a noncolonial power. Our Nation ventured into imperialism a little over 60 years ago, following the war with Spain, and somewhat previously also had acquired a few outlying areas—Alaska, away back in 1867, and eastern Samoa, beginning in 1889.

Consequent upon the Spanish-American War, just before the close of the century, there came under the jurisdiction of the United States the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico—acquired from Spain; and, with its consent, Hawaii was annexed. The Virgin Islands were acquired by purchase from Denmark in 1917, when the United States feared that Germany would seize them by means of compulsion exerted upon its neighbor.

The Philippines were granted their independence in 1946, after nearly half a century of American tutelage.

Some 9 years ago, after progressive increases in the local autonomy of Puerto Rico, in concert with representatives from that Caribbean island, the United States established for it a unique and unprecedented form of government which corresponded with the then expressed wishes of its people. By this mutually agreed-upon arrangement, Puerto Rico was given complete local autonomy, but at the same time retained the close association with, and protection of, the United States. Puerto Ricans have been American citizens since 1917, serve in our Armed Forces, and enjoy all the other rights and privileges of their fellow Americans, except the right to vote for President and Vice President. At the same time, they further enjoy the unique advantage of not being subject to any Federal taxes, but have been free to develop their own revenue system, being allowed to retain even the island's customs receipts. I believe this is a unique and unprecedented example of a praiseworthy and benevolent evolution in the relation of a great nation with a former possession.

In consequence of these changes, Puerto Rico has made tremendous progress and has demonstrated the practical value of enlightened American policy in the Caribbean. Its enjoyment of freedom and its participation in the benefits of the American idea, with special consideration for its economic needs, contrast sharply with the situation in the neighboring Greater Antilles—the Dominican Republic, where a dictatorship of the right prevails; and Cuba, where a dictatorship of the left has replaced a dictatorship of the right.

Alaska and Hawaii were admitted to statehood within the last 3 years, thus

demonstrating anew the faith of our people in the basic American principle of government by consent of the governed.

There remain under the flag three outlying areas—the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa—where it is clearly our duty to carry out, as far as it may be possible, the principles underlying and motivating the varied steps that have been taken in regard to the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii. The policy embodied in these diverse approaches is to secure for them, also, as rapidly as it may be appropriate, the maximum of self-government consistent with their desires as well as their capabilities and their special conditions, and to assist them to help themselves in securing a stable economy in a free and prospering society.

For many years, these areas, as well as Puerto Rico and the State of Alaska—when they were Territories—were governed by Governors appointed by the President and generally sent from the 48 States. Hawaii was protected by a 3-year residence clause enacted in 1921. That policy has varied from time to time, and it is desirable, I think, that the United States establish the principle that future appointees to the only three remaining outlying areas belonging to the United States—namely, Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands—be selected on the basis not merely of qualifications suitable for these important positions, but of previous knowledge of, and of interest in, the people, the problems, and the conditions of these areas. That principle has now been repeatedly well fulfilled in the Virgin Islands. Some years ago, President Truman appointed Morris De Castro, a native Virgin Islander, as Governor; President Eisenhower appointed John Merwin, a native of St. Croix; and again, a few weeks ago, President Kennedy appointed Raphael Paiewonsky, a lifelong resident of St. Thomas, as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

I am introducing, along with other Senators, a bill to provide that gubernatorial appointments shall require of the appointee a 3-year residence in the area to which he is nominated. I think it is highly desirable that this policy be adopted and that not, as so often in the past, the governorship of one of these areas be made a political plum for someone from the mainland. In due time, it is my hope that the governorship may be made elective, as was done in the case of Puerto Rico—an interim step between the appointment of the first Puerto Rican as Governor and the present Commonwealth status.

A further step which I deem desirable is to establish the degree of representation in the Congress which has been enjoyed in the past by territories, namely, representation in the House by either a Resident Commissioner, Delegate, or Deputy. Bills to provide this office for Samoa and Guam have been introduced by my able colleague, Senator OREN LONG, of Hawaii, which I have been happy to cosponsor. I am introducing a similar bill for the Virgin Islands on be-

half of myself and Senator LONG of Hawaii.

It is my belief that these steps are essential to move toward what ought to be the goal, namely, that we should have no second-class citizens under the American flag.

A further step to validate this purpose which I foresee and favor, and was foreshadowed by the constitutional amendment giving the residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for President, is to permit all citizens—all under the American flag—a similar right. There no doubt will be some complexity about working this out equitably, but we should certainly view this objective sympathetically and aim for its ultimate realization.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill providing a 3-year residence clause, and the bill providing a Deputy in the House of Representatives for the Virgin Islands, be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

Likewise, an article which is pertinent to this subject, from yesterday's New York Times, entitled "Paiewonsky Stirs Round of Activity," be also included at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKEY in the chair). The bills will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bills and article will be printed in the RECORD.

The bills, introduced by Mr. GRUENING, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as follows:

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. DWORSEAK, Mr. FONG, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. HICKEY, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LONG of Hawaii, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. MOSS):

S. 1752. A bill to establish a 3-year residence requirement for appointment as Governor of Guam, the Virgin Islands, or American Samoa; and

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself and Mr. LONG of Hawaii):

S. 1753. A bill to provide that the Virgin Islands shall be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives.

The article presented by Mr. GRUENING is as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 30, 1961] PAIEWONSKY STIRS ROUND OF ACTIVITY; VIRGIN ISLANDERS IMPRESSED BY GOVERNOR'S VIGOR

ST. THOMAS, V.I., April 29.—In less than a month since his inauguration, Gov. Ralphael Paiewonsky has stirred up more activity than the Virgin Islands have seen in 10 years.

Mr. Paiewonsky ranks among the most important achievements to date this week's remodeling of the Virgin Islands incentive program, based on the analysis of Oscar Gass, an economic adviser, and a two-man task force from the Federal Government. Under the revised program, new enterprises will receive certificates of exemption from the Virgin Islands Government that will apply to the interest on any approved indebtedness. Thus, Virgin Islands developers can offer tax-exempt interest to the financial institutions making a loan on an approved project, regardless of where these institutions are located.

"While tourism is an important segment of our economy," Mr. Paiewonsky said in an interview, "I don't think we should have all

our eggs in one basket. With the help of Congress we could expand this new program of tax incentives on loans to include factories, new small industries and, for a limited time, a crash program of homebuilding. After the 10 years' tax exemption, the Virgin Islands would thus have on the tax rolls millions of dollars worth of taxable wealth created by the program.

"Equally important, we could improve the quality of employment, provide higher year-round wages, and keep our islanders at home. At the present time, 50 percent of our population is of school age, the rest overwhelmingly aged or indigent. We want to change that balance."

HOTELS TO BE FINANCED

Senator Earle B. Ottley, leader of the Unity Party, also rates the tax-exemption program among the top achievements.

A \$10 million bond issue to finance three new hotels had been stalled for more than a year; with the new administration, enabling legislation is expected to pass during the current 60-day session of the legislature. Until now, the Virgin Islands have in many cases been unable to compete with rival islands of other flags in attracting American investment capital.

Mr. Paiewonsky had overwhelming support from islanders in his battle for confirmation. And his actions since becoming Governor April 5 have won wide approval among native leaders.

One of the most crucial problems has been low- and middle-priced housing. An official estimate notes that 80 percent of the Virgin Islanders occupy substandard housing. For 2 years negotiations have been bogged down over one of the ugliest slums in Charlotte Amalie, with government and private ownership unable to reach an agreement to clear the way for public acquisition of the land. Within 48 hours last week, the Paiewonsky administration reached an agreement with the principals, court condemnation proceedings were dropped and the government will acquire the necessary 15 acres to develop the new housing project.

MORE HOMES OUTLINED

In St. Croix, Mr. Paiewonsky arranged for the rehabilitation of 50 plantation cottages on federally owned Estate Bethlehem, to provide homes for distressed families on that island.

In an effort to cut red tape, Mr. Paiewonsky also cleared the way to put into effect surplus food distribution to needy persons as authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The distribution will begin in June.

Mr. Paiewonsky is also taking action on the St. Thomas airport problem. The first study of the St. Thomas Airport, in 1956, was followed by four subsequent studies, with no results. Mr. Paiewonsky prefers to make the present Harry Truman Field suitable for medium jets rather than to scrap it as was previously recommended and build a new one at the other end of the island.

The airstrip can be lengthened and hazardous Sara Hill removed by natural (and costless) means by using the rock-crushing plant already installed on the far side of the hill. The islands need crushed rock badly and in providing it the rock crusher can at the same time remove the hill.

Progress in other areas covers a survey of land utilization, including the orderly westward expansion of the town of Charlotte Amalie; the establishment of a new Department of Commerce, to include the functions of the existing Department of Tourism with expanded sections on trade, harbors and airports; paving and beautification of the Veterans Drive Highway, an invitation for bids on the improvement of St. Thomas's largest new residential development, Estate St. Thomas, and the reorganization of the Public Works Department.

WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC LAND TRACTS

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, on behalf of myself and Senators ANDERSON, BRIDGES, BIBLE, CANNON, CARROLL, CHAVEZ, DOUGLAS, ENGLE, FONG, GRUENING, HARTKE, HOLLAND, HUMPHREY, KERR, LONG of Hawaii, MAGNUSON, MCCARTHY, MOSS, RANDOLPH, and YOUNG of Ohio, a bill to amend the act of February 28, 1958, Public Law 85-337, which establishes in the Congress exclusive authority to grant to the agencies of the Defense Department public land tracts exceeding 5,000 acres in the aggregate. My amendment would extend these provisions to govern the withdrawal procedures of all agencies and departments of the Federal Government.

Public Law 85-337 was enacted to protect the public domain from indiscriminate and unwise withdrawals for the use of military branches of government. Extensive legislative investigations, directed in large measure by the junior Senator from California (Mr. ENGLE), then chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, revealed that withdrawal requests received by the Interior Department from military agencies had been consistently granted with little inquiry into the actual need for such reservations. It was discovered that large land areas had been selected and reserved by the various military branches without regard to the competing claims of the public for beneficial land utilization. Often, it was found, military withdrawals were of a size far greater than could be reasonably justified.

Although Public Law 85-337 placed a check on the authority of the military departments in this regard, there remains in all other executive agencies the power to request from the Interior Department withdrawals of any desired size and duration. During the 2 fiscal years 1959 and 1960, there were granted 16 such non-military-land withdrawals, each exceeding 5,000 acres. They are located within the boundaries of Alaska, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming.

It is the purpose of my bill to eliminate the inconsistency which is apparent in allowing withdrawals of this size to be undertaken by nondefense agencies in the executive branch without congressional sanction. I believe that the need for legislative review of large executive land dispositions is no less obvious in the case of these agencies than it is in respect to the military branches. Of all our national wealth, public land stands out as a singularly great resource. It is a resource which can be beneficially utilized only when the competing demands for its use in the public interest are weighed and analyzed.

It will be recalled by the Senate that the bill I introduce today is identical in purpose to legislation which was approved in this body during the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that immediately following my remarks there be printed in the RECORD an excerpt from

the favorable report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on my bill of last session, S. 2587.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the excerpt will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1757) to require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government, introduced by Mr. BARTLETT (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The excerpt presented by Mr. BARTLETT is as follows:

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2587) to require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSES OF LEGISLATION

The broad purpose and objective of the bill is to return from the executive branch to the Congress the responsibility imposed by the Constitution on the Congress for the management of the Nation's public lands.

S. 2587 would amend the act of February 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 27), now applicable only to withdrawals of public lands for the use of the Department of Defense, to extend it to withdrawals for the use of all departments and agencies of the Government. Under the 1958 act, as this bill would amend it, no withdrawal or restriction from operation of the mineral leasing provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (67 Stat. 462), which would result in the withdrawal, reservation or restriction of more than 5,000 acres for any one project or facility, could be made except by act of Congress. Under the 1958 act, applications for withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions must contain detailed information, including (1) description; (2) gross and net area of public land and water; (3) purpose and period of proposed use; (4) impact of conservation, utilization, and development of mineral, timber, grazing, fish and wildlife, and water resources and recreation, and other values; and (5) whether the use of water will be involved and whether rights thereto will be obtained under State law.

HISTORY OF LEGISLATION

During the 1st session of the 85th Congress, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs had before it two measures dealing with the subject of withdrawals of public domain lands; both were pending before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 557 (introduced by Mr. BIBLE of Nevada) dealt with the subject of the withdrawal of public lands for military purposes. S. 954 (introduced by Messrs. Watkins and BENNETT of Utah) sought to establish procedures for the withdrawal of public lands by all governmental agencies.

In reporting out a bill (H.R. 5538), limited to public land withdrawals for defense purposes, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs stated:

"In view of the urgent necessity of enacting legislation designed to control rapidly expanding military control of public lands, the committee limited its consideration of withdrawal legislation to public lands use by the military departments. The committee fully intends to consider the more comprehensive type of withdrawal legislation during the next session of the 85th Congress."

Prior thereto, during the 2d session of the 84th Congress, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held extensive hearings on "Withdrawal and Utilization of the Public Lands of the United States." These hearings, the printed record of which occupies some 781 pages, were conducted under the able leadership of the distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], who was at that time chairman of that committee in the other body. While these hearings were primarily aimed at securing information concerning withdrawals for military uses, considerable testimony was adduced during the 18 days of testimony concerning the methods, purposes, procedures, and problems involved in the withdrawal of public lands for nonmilitary purposes.

The House record was so comprehensive that only limited hearings were held on H.R. 5538 by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. To a very great extent, the report herewith filed utilizes much of the material contained in the report filed by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with respect to H.R. 5538 (S. Rept. No. 857, 85th Cong., 1st sess.), which in turn, was an adaptation of the excellent report filed on that bill by the House committee. Deletions with respect to military withdrawals have been made; additions with respect to nonmilitary withdrawals have been inserted.

Stemming primarily from the facts brought out at those House hearings, the Congress enacted Public Law 85-337 approved February 28, 1958—the so-called Engle bill—reasserting congressional control over public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres for military purposes.

S. 2587 has as its purpose making public land withdrawals for nonmilitary purposes subject to the same legal restrictions as are applicable under Public Law 85-337 to public land withdrawals for military purposes.

As noted above, S. 2587 has as its fundamental purpose and objective returning to the Congress a greater degree of the direct exercise of the responsibility fixed by the Federal Constitution in the legislative branch for effecting policies and procedures governing the utilization of the public lands and other property of the United States.

Put another way, S. 2587 deals with the power to withdraw, reserve, or restrict the public lands and other property of the United States from settlement, entry, location, and sale. Subject only to the limits of its own provisions, and notwithstanding other provisions of law, it is a bill for the recapture by the Congress of those powers which the executive branch of the Government has acquired, over a long period of years, through acquiescence or silence on the part of Congress.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in the 86th Congress I submitted Senate Resolution 19 with some 25 cosponsors. The resolution would have created a standing committee in the Senate on veterans' affairs.

Hearings were held on my resolution and on others like it submitted in the 86th Congress. A favorable report was made by the subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee which held the hearings. At that time the subcommittee recommended a new resolution to accomplish the same purpose. However, the full committee did not approve the subcommittee recommendation.

Since then I have promised my constituents and many people elsewhere in the country that I would resubmit my resolution for a standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I am doing so at this time, but I want to make it entirely clear that my resolution is in no way competitive with that to be offered soon by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON].

The Senator from Nevada will offer the text of the new resolution approved last year by the subcommittee of the Rules Committee, of which he is a member. I am delighted that he is doing so, and I surely hope that this time one or the other of these resolutions will reach the Senate floor, because I feel certain that the majority of Senators will approve the establishment of such a committee if given a chance to vote on it.

I am submitting the same measure as I offered 2 years ago in Senate Resolution 19 because I have pledged to do so. The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] is again a cosponsor. I send the resolution to the desk and ask that it be appropriately referred.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 132) was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to standing committees) is amended by—

- (1) striking out subparagraphs 10 through 13 in paragraph (h) of section (1);
- (2) striking out subparagraphs 16 through 19 in paragraph (1) of section (1); and
- (3) inserting in section (1) after paragraph (p) the following new paragraph:

"(q) Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to consist of nine Senators, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

- "1. Veterans' measures, generally.
- "2. Pensions of all wars of the United States, general and special.
- "3. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.
- "4. Compensation of veterans.
- "5. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.
- "6. Veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.
- "7. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.
- "8. Readjustment of servicemen to civil life."

Sec. 2. Section (4) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"(4) Each Senator shall serve on two standing committees and no more; except that not to exceed twenty-six Senators of the majority party, and not to exceed eleven Senators of the minority party, who are members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Committee on Government Operations, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences, or the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, may serve on three standing committees and no more."

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the junior Sen-

ator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON] and the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG] be listed as additional cosponsors of S. 1615, the bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit reduced benefits thereunder—when based upon the attainment of retirement age—to be paid to men at age 62, and that at the next printing of the bill their names be added.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF TARIFF ACT OF 1930—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, on Thursday, April 27, I introduced S. 1718, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of the bill the name of my colleague, the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] be included as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 7 AND 8 OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 27, 1961, the name of Mr. LONG of Missouri was added as an additional cosponsor of the bill (S. 1734) to amend sections 7 and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act, introduced by Mr. CARROLL (for himself and Mr. HART) on April 27, 1961.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Address entitled "Public Power in Texas and in the Nation," delivered by him at the 18th Annual Convention of the American Public Power Association, in San Antonio, Tex., on April 24, 1961.

By Mr. WILEY:

Excerpts from address of Senator WILEY concerning issues now before Congress.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

Article entitled "The Challenge of Change" by Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, published in the Midwest Quarterly, issue of April 1961.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Editorial from Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette, April 28, 1961, entitled "Area Aid Bill a Tribute to Democratic Concern."

NEEDED SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM—FURTHER LIBERALIZATION OF THE EARNINGS TEST

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the Senate Finance Committee is presently considering legislation to amend the Social Security Act in several important

respects. There is much in this bill that is good and important, and I therefore hope that this measure will be expeditiously handled and will shortly be reported to the Senate for action.

I want to comment briefly this morning on a social security reform which is in the House-passed bill. The editor of the Syracuse Post Standard recently ran an excellent editorial reviewing the measures contained in the bill before the Senate Finance Committee, but called attention to the fact that it does not contain a needed further liberalization of the so-called social security earnings test.

Mr. President, legislation to amend the Social Security Act should include provisions dealing with the so-called earnings test. For many years, I have introduced legislation in the Congress calling for the complete elimination of the earnings test. As is well known, this test prevents workers from receiving their social security benefits if they have been employed and have earned over a certain limited amount in any one year.

Although the earnings test was amended last year, further changes are badly needed. A proposal was offered in the House to change this test. I regret that the other body did not see fit to act on this matter in the present bill, and I very much hope that the Senate or the Senate Finance Committee will include needed modification in the earnings test in the pending Social Security Amendments Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent at this point to include in the RECORD the text of the April 22 editorial from the Syracuse Post Standard which I referred to above.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PENSION OVERHAUL

The social security bill passed by the House contains something for nearly everyone.

Under its terms a man may retire at 62 instead of 65 if he is willing to take a 20-percent permanent cut in his pension.

Widows covered by social security will get 82½ percent of the husband's benefit rather than 75 percent.

The minimum benefit will go from \$33 to \$40 a month.

An employee will be able to qualify for social security if he or she works the equivalent of one calendar quarter in four between 1950 and the time he or she reaches 65, instead of the present one calendar quarter in three.

To pay for these benefits the payroll tax goes from 3 to 3½ percent on the first \$4,800 of income. The levy might have been 3¼ percent if the House had not pared President Kennedy's proposals.

The House has done well with the bill. It has wisely provided for the tax increase to become effective in January 1962 instead of 1963. There is no point in delaying the shock, and the tax automatically goes up another one-half percent in 1963.

In view of the 399-to-14 vote of approval in the House the legislation should have no difficulty in the Senate where one addition should be made.

Pensioners now may earn up to \$1,200 a year without loss of benefits. On earnings between \$1,200 and \$1,500 they lose \$1 in benefits for each \$2 earned, and above that \$1 in benefits for each \$1 earned.

A Republican proposal in the House which apparently got nowhere, would increase this \$1 for \$2 earnings band from \$1,500 to \$2,400. That would give some help to pensioners trying to stretch dollars and at the same time retain in essence the earnings principle that has been followed.

If social security recipients want this they should make their views known.

AUTOMOBILE SEAT BELTS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, on Friday, April 28, 1961, it was my privilege to be the first participant in the women's crusade for seat belts which is being nationally sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Auto Industries Highway Safety Committee.

The 5½ million women affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs will work through the local clubs and through the local dealers to urge the installation of safety seat belts on all cars.

Studies reveal beyond any substantial doubt that safety seat belts, if properly installed and fastened, can reduce the hazards of automobile accidents. An automotive crash injury research project has been going on for many years, under the able direction of John O. Moore, and now Robert A. Wolf of Cornell University. Their reports indicate that traffic accident injuries—serious and fatal—are reduced more than one-third by the use of seat belts. Seat belts virtually eliminate the chance of being thrown from a car, and statistically speaking, the likelihood of being killed is five times smaller if a passenger or rider is not thrown from the car.

It is a source of considerable satisfaction to all who have studied these statistics that, beginning in 1962, the automotive manufacturers are going to install the basic hardware for seat belts on the assembly line. This will cut the costs from about \$20 to about \$3 per seat belt. This decision was made in Detroit, I understand, after the enterprising New York State Senator Edward J. Speno made a special pilgrimage to Detroit to argue the case for seat belts.

In New York State, Governor Rockefeller has already signed a bill requiring that all vehicles manufactured after June 1962 and sold in the State be equipped with anchorage units at the attachment points for attaching at least two sets of seat safety belts for the front seat of each such motor vehicle. Seat belts are already used in certain school buses in Long Island, and are going to be mandatory for vehicles purchased by several Federal agencies—HEW and Commerce.

The seatbelt crusade is being supported by a number of other groups who are aware of the increased safety factor. These include the American Medical Association, automobile manufacturers, Automotive Safety Foundation, National Automobile Dealers Association, National Safety Council, National Tire Dealers Retreaders Association, President's Committee for Traffic Safety, Public Health

Service, tire manufacturers, the American Automobile Association, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The slogan of the Women's Crusade is: "A Million and One in 1961." I should like to add to that the hope that by next year, when the hardware is installed in the factory, we can have an even bigger motto: "Two Million and Two for 1962."

SENIOR CITIZEN'S MONTH

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the designation by Governor Rockefeller of the month of May as Senior Citizen's Month in New York State represents a most fitting tribute to the elderly people of our Nation. By their lives, by their careers, they have contributed richly to the greatness and the growth of our Nation, and it is well that America pauses both to pay homage to them and to reflect upon our debt and our responsibility toward them.

The senior citizens of our Nation have helped to build the America we know and love today. This Nation will always be an inheritance passed on to younger hands from the older hands that have molded it and now have earned both their repose and the rewards of their labor.

Our concern for those men and women who have reached retirement age must therefore be translated into active programs designed to enrich and to dignify their sunset years. In this respect one of the most heartening developments in the history of our Nation is the increased and urgent emphasis that is being given to the problems of the aged. It is not a matter of humaneness, but a matter of rightful responsibility that we should establish for our elderly citizens programs of assistance that are not only responsive to their physical needs but which keep in mind, as well, the social, intellectual, and leisure requirements of those entering upon their golden years.

In times past the age of retirement was conceived to be a sterile period when the individual's contribution to society summarily came to an end. Today, surrounded as we are by living examples of the dynamism of old age, we realize that our senior citizens can and do continue to contribute to the vigor and progress of our Nation. Their gifts, their talents, their abilities, contribute a fund of human resources that adds immeasurably to our national wealth. It is wholly appropriate, therefore, at the beginning of this month set aside to honor them that we salute the senior citizens of our Nation, that we pledge to them our unremitting concern and that we thank them for what they have done in their lifetimes to make the American dream come true.

PRINTING OF MEMORANDUMS RELATING TO CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES ON S. 1021, AS A SENATE DOCUMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the con-

sideration of Calendar No. 170, Senate Resolution 126.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 126) to print memorandums relating to constitutional issues on S. 1021 as a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment, on page 2, line 4, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "subcommittee." and insert "subcommittee; and a legal analysis of the Administration's brief on Federal aid to church-supported elementary schools, by Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York.", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That there shall be printed as a Senate document the memorandums entitled "The Constitutional Authority of the Congress To Enact S. 1021", "The Impact of the First Amendment to the Constitution Upon Federal Aid to Education", and "Federal Programs Under Which Institutions With Religious Affiliation Receive Federal Funds Through Grants or Loans", submitted on March 28, 1961, by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, together with the opinions on the questions of the constitutionality of S. 1021 and the constitutionality of a measure which would provide loans for construction purposes to private and parochial schools at both the primary and secondary school levels submitted to the subcommittee by certain professors of law in response to requests by the chairman of the subcommittee; and a legal analysis of the Administration's brief on Federal aid to church-supported elementary schools, by Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

INCREASED DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD TO THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 171, S. 1748.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1748) to provide for the increased distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to the Federal judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895, as amended (44 U.S.C. 183), relating to the gratuitous distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD is further amended (a) by inserting therein immediately after the paragraph reading:

"To the offices of the marshal and clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, each, two copies of the daily and one semi-monthly copy."

an additional paragraph reading as follows:

"To each United States circuit and district judge, and to the chief judge and each associate judge of the United States Court of Claims, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the United States Customs Court, the Tax Court of the United States, and the United States Court of Military Appeals, upon request to a Member of Congress and notification thereof by such Member to the Public Printer, one copy of the daily. Copies so furnished shall be in addition to those authorized to be furnished to Members of Congress under the foregoing provisions of this section."

and (b) by inserting therein immediately after the paragraph reading:

"To the library of the Supreme Court of the United States, two copies of the daily, two semi-monthly copies, and not to exceed five bound copies."

an additional paragraph reading as follows:

"To the library of each United States Court of Appeals, each United States District Court, the United States Court of Claims, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the United States Customs Court, the Tax Court of the United States, and the United States Court of Military Appeals, upon request to the Public Printer, one bound copy."

PRESENTATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AWARD—ADDRESS BY SENATOR HOLLAND OF FLORIDA

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, on April 29 last, at a meeting of the American Good Government Society, an award was made to the distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. I ask unanimous consent that his remarks on that occasion be printed in the body of the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. On that occasion I had the honor of introducing the distinguished Senator from Florida. I ask unanimous consent that included in this presentation be a copy of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL, OF KANSAS, UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON AWARD TO THE HONORABLE SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, U.S. SENATOR FROM FLORIDA, BY THE AMERICAN GOOD GOVERNMENT SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 29, 1961

It is with great pleasure that on behalf of the Good Government Society I present to the Honorable SPESSARD HOLLAND, U.S. Senator from Florida, this award for distinguished and outstanding service to the American people.

SPESSARD HOLLAND has been a friend and colleague of mine for the past 20 years, beginning when we were both Governors of our respective States.

A trained attorney, county prosecutor, judge, and teacher, the distinguished gentleman from Florida possesses courage, ability, and judgment, which have enabled him on innumerable occasions to make substantial contributions to our legislative process.

Modest by nature, he seldom reveals the honors which his intelligence, integrity, and courage have earned. Phi Beta Kappa, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross for his outstanding combat record in World War I, and a host of other awards mark his career.

Though we are of different political parties, my admiration for SPESSARD HOLLAND stems from my observation of his steadfast dedication and devotion to the best interests of this Nation.

Often in the heat of partisan debate, I have witnessed the gentleman from Florida in action. Calm, judicious, incisive, he logically devastates the flamboyant oratory of the demagogues, announces his position, and stands firm. A man unafraid—even though at times he might stand alone—because of principle and his convictions.

Good government can only be attained if good men are in public office. As a Republican I am delighted that the Democratic Party has within its ranks a man of such ability and conservative convictions as our honored guest.

Measured by any criteria, SPESSARD HOLLAND—former Governor, gentleman, scholar, soldier, legislator, and my friend, epitomizes the best in American government.

He typifies to me what was said of a great American—Joseph Eastman—by the late Carter Fort, when he spoke these words, "A spiritual leader cast in the mold of the finest American tradition, and he never sold the truth to serve the hour."

May I congratulate you on your choice for this award, and present to you the distinguished senior Senator from Florida, the Honorable SPESSARD LINDSEY HOLLAND.

RESOLUTION OF TRIBUTE AND HONOR TO SPESSARD L. HOLLAND

Statesman and soldier, scholar and jurist, has worked effectively for the people of Florida and of the United States for more than 35 years as county prosecutor and judge, as State legislator and Governor, and since 1946 as a Member of the U.S. Senate.

An outstanding wartime Governor, his notable contributions to the American constitutional system include the Farm Credit Acts which are moving into private ownership all institutions of the farm credit system; and the vital restoration to the coastal States of rightful ownership of undersea lands within their historic boundaries. On this tidelands issue, he was the leader in the Senate and before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator HOLLAND's ability and rectitude have earned for him the unqualified respect of his fellow Senators and all who know him. He is the only man born in Florida to serve the State as Governor and U.S. Senator.

FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, AMERICAN
GOOD GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.
APRIL 28, 1961.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR HOLLAND

Mr. Toastmaster, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I am sincerely grateful to the American Good Government Society for conferring upon me this high and unexpected honor. And, of course, I appreciate deeply the gracious kindness of my longtime friend, Senator ANDREW SCHOEPPF, in presenting the award.

No one knows better than I that many good citizens worked long and hard in organizing the efforts which led to the adoption of the four Farm Credit Acts of 1953, 1955, 1956, and 1959, and the so-called Tidelands Act, which are mentioned in the award. No one realizes more keenly than I that dozens of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives labored together in bringing

these measures before Congress and that a sizable majority of both Houses of Congress cast their votes in favor of the several acts before they were passed and reached the White House, where they received Presidential approval. And so, in accepting this award, I do so on behalf of the many whose cooperative efforts resulted in enacting these programs into law. I am glad that I could have an active part in the passage of the legislation and I am particularly happy for my coworkers and myself that this society, dedicated to the cause of good government, recognizes these laws as contributions to wholesome and sound American government.

The very nature of these laws is in line with the general objectives which I shall discuss briefly. The Farm Credit Acts were designed to encourage the retirement of Government capital from the farm credit program and to permit the ownership and control of farm credit establishments by the farmers, ranchers, and growers who use them. We are all happy that many farm credit units have already realized this important objective and are now operating as successful private enterprises without Government money. The Tidelands Act was enacted to restore and confirm to the coastal States, and to private purchasers from these States, the title to great areas in their coastal waters within their territorial boundaries. The Supreme Court has clearly upheld this restoration of traditional and historic State rights.

I think that our further pursuit of sound government requires that we do many more things that lie in these same general directions. We should encourage private enterprise and take the Government out of business in many fields. We should restore to the States, the local communities, and individuals their ability to function in those many areas where they can function best, so that they will be relieved from regimentation and control by the Federal Government. I believe profoundly that Thomas Jefferson was right when he insisted that "it is an axiom of freedom that that government is best which governs least" and that that government is soundest and most economical which is closest to the people.

It seems to me to be wholly clear that in following the trend of the past several decades toward greater centralization of government, we have already reached a stage where our National Government is too big to be either efficient or economical. There is no mortal mind, no matter how conscientious, which can grasp all the implications of our present huge centralized Government. The result is that the Congress, which is directly elected by and answerable to the people, is being deprived more and more of the opportunity to carry out in full its constitutional duty, while vital details of Government are being delegated more and more to the appointive heads of many executive agencies and bureaus. All this has produced a Central Government which is often arbitrary, wasteful, inefficient, undemocratic and, in short, inconsiderate of the rights and needs of States, communities, and individuals. I hope that the American people will never forget these wise words of Woodrow Wilson: "Liberty has never come from the government. Liberty has always come from the subjects of it. The history of liberty is a history of resistance. The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it."

It is a regrettable fact that our Central Government, by its overexpansion, has grown too great to function well. It does, indeed, bedevil the American world like a colossus. In our Central Government frequently the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing. And yet there are many among us who would go still further toward con-

centrating in our Central Government the legal supervision and control of further important activities in the daily lives of the American people, thus increasing the already intolerable load on Uncle Sam's weary shoulders. Several such acts have been proposed to the Congress which is now in session.

Without discussing in detail these proposals, which I shall strongly oppose, I merely comment that in my judgment this is no time to bring on the determined controversy or the vigorous and divisive debate which is bound to occur if such proposals are seriously urged. I strongly hope that the Nation will be spared such an experience and that national unity, instead of disunity and bitterness, may be made our immediate and continuing objective.

For at this very moment our form of government is more critically on trial throughout the earth than at any earlier time in our history. We badly need to spend our time and our united effort in concentrating on how best to meet our grave problems of international relations, national defense, fiscal solvency and scientific development which weigh so heavily upon us.

I need not remind this great gathering of the manifold troubles and the utter confusion which now confront us in Cuba, in Laos, in South Vietnam, in the Congo, in Algeria, and perhaps tomorrow somewhere else. We all know full well that godless communism seeks energetically to destroy all freedom on this earth, and that our country, the strongest bastion of freedom, is the supremely important target. When we realize that our very survival is at stake, how can we consider spending our time, effort, and strength in disruptive argument with fellow Americans?

I have no doubt whatever of the strength of our Nation and of the eternal soundness of its form of government. Our America has the manpower, the national resources, the developed assets, the resourcefulness, the strength of character, and the dogged courage, not only to survive, but to prevail over any force that may assail us from without. Our principal danger at this crucial time in our history is division amongst ourselves, distracting us from the present fundamental concern of good government, which is to assure, first, our survival so that we may bring to fruition our vast potentiality to serve our own people and the cause of freedom throughout the earth.

Surely there is no cause to which all patriotic Americans everywhere, whether we call ourselves conservatives or liberals, can more properly dedicate ourselves in these trying times than to insist that the divisions, the bickerings, the strenuous arguments as to what philosophy shall prevail on our domestic scene shall be laid aside until a less turbulent season. That course would permit the thinking and the dedicated effort of our best trained minds to be concentrated on the solution of those great external problems which confront us on every hand and which must be solved if our Nation is to fulfill its destiny. It is my earnest hope that we may follow that course.

Again may I say that I am deeply grateful for the high honor which the American Good Government Society has bestowed upon me.

DESIGNATION OF POLICE WEEK AND PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 156, Senate Joint Resolution 65.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The **LEGISLATIVE CLERK**. A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 65) designating the week of May 14-20, 1961, as Police Week and designating May 15, 1961, as Peace Officers Memorial Day.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the joint resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of May 14-20, 1961, is hereby designated as Police Week, in recognition of the contribution the police officers of America have made to our civilization through their dedicated and selfless efforts in enforcing the laws of our cities, counties, and States and of the United States regardless of the peril or hazard to themselves, and May 15th is hereby designated as Peace Officers Memorial Day in honor of the Federal, State, and municipal peace officers who have been killed or disabled in line of duty. Through their enforcement of our laws our country has internal freedom from fear of the violence and civil disorder that is presently affecting other nations.

To this end the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe such period, with appropriate ceremonies and activities, as a tribute to the men and women who, night and day, stand guard in our midst to protect us through enforcement of our laws, and to honor those who have lost their lives in service to the community.

NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS WEEK

Mr. **MANSFIELD**. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 157, Senate Joint Resolution 68.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The **LEGISLATIVE CLERK**. A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 68) providing for the designation of the week commencing October 1, 1961, as "National Public Works Week."

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the joint resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the seven-day period commencing October 1, 1961, as "National Public Works Week", and calling upon the people of the United States to celebrate such week with activities and ceremonies paying tribute to the public works engineers and administrators of the Nation and the important work which they perform.

The preamble was agreed to.

INTERFAITH DAY

Mr. **MANSFIELD**. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 168, Senate Joint Resolution 24.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The **LEGISLATIVE CLERK**. A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 24) designating the fourth Sunday in September of each year as Interfaith Day.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the joint resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth Sunday in September of each year is hereby designated as "Interfaith Day," and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such day, and urging the participation of all Americans and all religious groups in the United States, regardless of sect or creed, to participate in the observance of such day by such means as they may deem appropriate.

The preamble was agreed to.

NATIONAL AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY ARTISTS WEEK

Mr. **MANSFIELD**. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 169, Senate Joint Resolution 34.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The **LEGISLATIVE CLERK**. A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 34) designating the week of October 9-15, 1961, as National American Guild of Variety Artists Week.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the joint resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of October 9-15, 1961, be designated as National American Guild of Variety Artists Week, in recognition of the outstanding services of performers and artists in the variety field to the American people.

The preamble was agreed to.

TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. **DOUGLAS**. Mr. President, Mr. Ralph McGill, the editor of the Atlanta Constitution and a distinguished journalist and columnist, has written a column, "From Everywhere, They Come To Pray," on the anniversary of the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

This column is one of the most moving I have read in a long time and deserves

to be seen and read by many more people.

Mr. McGill, while pointing out the weakness and human frailties of President Roosevelt, has nonetheless captured the sense and spirit of his greatness and the place he held in the hearts not only of our own countrymen, but of the world.

I ask unanimous consent that this fine article written by Mr. McGill be printed in the **RECORD**.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the **RECORD**, as follows:

FROM EVERYWHERE, THEY COME TO PRAY

(By Ralph McGill)

In each April, the anniversary month of Franklin Roosevelt's death, there is a surge of visitors to the place where he died.

People go into the little chapel near the Warm Springs Foundation and kneel down to pray.

One may see them almost any time one goes there.

They come from everywhere. They say nothing. They drive up, park the car, go in, kneel, and pray.

Some seem to go about it so directly you know that for them it is something they have planned for a long time. They have rehearsed it in their minds so much that when they reach the chapel they know just what they must do.

Not far away, down the winding road, is the small clapboard cottage which was called "The Little White House." There is a fence before it.

It is interesting to watch there, too. There is hardly a day that at least 2 or 3 persons do not come there and stand for awhile looking at the house. Some are merely curious. Others stand there looking with eyes full of tears. Now and then one will kneel there and pray. Still others will bow their heads over the fence, close their eyes and remain there in meditation and prayer.

For all of them Franklin D. Roosevelt meant something very personal. It may be that it was a home or a farm saved. Or, it may be just a memory of those terrible, dark days which now seem like a dream and which many conveniently forget, when despair sat at the door of every heart, and the only voice with courage and faith in it was his.

But whatever it was, it brings them to Hyde Park in larger numbers than go to any other similar national monument or memorial. And, so it is at the Little White House in Georgia.

The critics come every day to the granite of Roosevelt's memory, calling him charlatan, Communist, and worse. They sharpen their beaks on the mountain of his deeds and his name, but somehow, they leave no impression.

His faults were many. Great men have great faults. And critics make a squalling noise about these faults.

But, somehow the people come to pray.

Not much damage can be done the name or memory of any man or any woman who has answered, even in part, some great yearning and some hunger in the human heart.

He was all they say.

He was ambitious. He pussyfooted at times. He was impatient. He played politics, and he was skilled at it. He used corrupt machines if they were going his way. His code of political morality did not include past party loyalty if it meant abandoning what he believed to be an important issue.

He would fret about small, personal things and be casual about big things. He had his share of vanity. He liked to lead

and be followed. He was not good at taking advice. He was all this, and more. (And so are much lesser men.)

Yet, if we take pencil and paper and add it up and put down the result, we will see that the same total will be found beneath the names of all those who have been projected by destiny and the fell clutch of circumstance to a place in the blazing sun of history.

And none in all our past history was ever so sharply projected as he. (Young Jack Kennedy now is in the white, hot glare of it.)

And, so, having added all the petty faults and the great faults, we are confronted with the immensity and the soundness of FDR's accomplishments.

A world, quite literally, was going to pieces about us. Revolution, and worse, swept the world. Kingdoms and governments fell or were scattered like tenpins in the bowling alleys of history.

And when the messenger came to take him to Charon's boat he left a country which had intact every single one of its institutions, unimpaired, strong and free. And he left a people bereft of not a single guarantee under a Constitution written generations before in hope and confidence. Nowhere else in the whole wide world could that be said.

And so, they come to pray, and in Georgia the place where he came to rest, and to die, is for millions a shrine.

THE CUBAN TYRANNY

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, a great deal of information has recently been published on Cuba, but if there are any who doubt how completely this formerly independent nation has been subverted to a police state tyranny, they will find the stark facts in two articles. One is called "Case Study of a Police State," written by that very knowledgeable and experienced reporter, Max Frankel, of the New York Times. Frankel knows the workings of communism, having served as the New York Times representative in Russia, where I had occasion to meet him when I was in Moscow a year and a half ago as a member of a Senate subcommittee.

The other is an excellent article from the current issue of Reader's Digest, entitled "Castro Betrayed Our Country," by Joseph P. Blank. It is important that the people of the United States be fully informed how the Western Hemisphere, dedicated variously to liberty for a century and a half and more, has now been invaded by a dictatorial, totalitarian, police state tyranny imbued with concepts alien to the traditions and purposes originated by Washington, Bolivar, Hidalgo, San Martin, Marti, and the other great patriots who kindled the torches of freedom in the New World. In Cuba that freedom which the United States helped the Cuban people secure has, for the time being, at least, been lost.

I ask unanimous consent that both be included at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times Magazine]

CASE STUDY OF A POLICE STATE

(Castro's Cuba is a prime example of how demagoguery and confusion can cloak the

implacable maneuvers of a dictator bent on absolute power over his country.)

(By Max Frankel)

GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.—Cubans are a loquacious people, an animated gesticulating race, a hot-blooded, hot-tempered, anarchic clan with a formal Sunday religion and a weekday devotion to their private communities of kin, a people without any sense of time but an addiction to form, a people that loves to drive cars at perilous speeds and has long been accustomed to a violent tempo of life and yet loves to gush over sentimental Hollywood movies, a brusque yet gentle people, a democratic people that thinks nothing of addressing a stranger high or low with the familiar "Chico" and of pummeling his shoulder, grasping his upper arm and prodding him with a loosely cupped fist to make him listen to often shallow but deeply held convictions.

Long, long ago—last December—one of these convictions that you could hear up and down their island was that "it can never happen here." Cubans both for and against Fidel were witnessing the gradual interment of their right to dissent, the disappearance of their favorite detergents, the ugly emergence of neighborhood spies and rough-neck policemen, and they would remark, "The Cuban people are not European peasants and automatons," or "Our undisciplined religious people will never stand for communism."

The conviction that to be Cuban was synonymous with being anti-Communist and that the Cuban people were only awaiting the right moment to rise up in fury was shared apparently by the Cuban exiles who mounted a pitifully small invasion against the heavily armed forces of Premier Fidel Castro 2 weeks ago. Apparently it was the conviction, too, of the U.S. officials who acquiesced in and advised on the invasion plans.

But none of these reckoned with the Castro totalitarian establishment in action. It was—and is even more so today—enormously effective in restraining the large but necessarily passive segment of the population that has turned against the Castro government, as well as in engineering and manipulating the convictions of the large segment that remains loyal to Fidel.

The two-jawed vise of inhibiting force and deceitful propaganda with which Castro set out to control his nation of 6 million individualists did not screw finally shut until the invaders began their charge up the beaches 2 weeks ago. Then suddenly movie houses and sports arenas had to be turned into jails and then suddenly the populace could sense the humiliation of knowing about its own fate only that which Fidel chose to tell.

But the vise had begun to tighten only a few weeks after it was suddenly and excitingly opened by Castro's triumph over the previous Cuban dictator, Fulgencio Batista. Each turn of the screw was firm and irrevocable.

Each new departure from law and from civil rights was accompanied by elaborate explanations of allegedly special circumstances and by deafening shoutings of "democracy." Emotional crowds were whipped into revolutionary frenzy to scream "Si" to the sealing of their minds and opportunities.

At first the sports stadium executions and kangaroo trials were only for Batista's war criminals and it was held unsporting to object to the procedures. Only the newspapers and radio stations of corrupt millionaires now in exile were seized at the start, and who did not agree that they were reactionary and not very good papers and stations at that?

If there had been elections, Fidel would have won anyway, so why waste time? If there were a Parliament it would approve everything anyway, so why waste money?

With neither elections nor a legislature deemed important, it was hardly necessary even to proclaim the dissolution of all non-government political groupings—except miraculously the Popular Socialist, or Communist, Party, whose discipline organization, placed at the service of the Castro government, proved invaluable if not essential to the establishment of a totalitarian society. The party was given a newspaper plant by the government and all the opportunities necessary for organization and assembly. These opportunities were denied all unofficial groups and even Fidel Castro's 26th of July movement was allowed to die in everything but name.

Only the lands of the huge landowners were expropriated at the start; was not the peasant reaping the profit and was not every farmer to be left with all the land he needed to earn a handsome profit? Not all private enterprise, but only the scheming, profiteering U.S. monopolies were intervened at the start—why should honest businessmen be afraid?

Only student committees democratically and independently were purging the ranks of their professors—was this not the ultimate in academic freedom? Only those labor unions that extorted unduly high wages for their members while peasants went hungry were being forbidden to strike—was it not fair to let others climb the economic ladder for a while?

Only volunteers were wanted in the people's militia, but did not the Government have the right to expect all employees to demonstrate their patriotism as a condition of employment? Only disloyal teachers were thrown out of the schools, but did not the Government have the right to demand of all that they abandon their old ideas?

Turn after turn the vise tightened. The law was made, explained, and often invented during Fidel Castro's long television orations. Under the marvelous spell of his oratory in the infectious atmosphere of the mass meeting, with banners flapping and bands blaring, and eventually with armed patrolmen carting off the less than enthusiastic, decisions were heard and ratified by acclamation. This, said Fidel over and over again, was true democracy, not the lonely plodding stuffing of ballots into boxes—until even "this" became rarer and rarer and he deigned to appear only on special occasions before closed meetings of chosen cliques.

Perhaps the most eloquent tribute to the skill with which the vise was closed (and a damning rebuke it is to those with faith in the inalienable democratic spirit of all men) came last fall from the fallen leaders of Cuba's Electrical Workers Union.

These men, who had helped Castro gain power by risking their lives to commit sabotage but who had now been denounced by him as profiteers who had never done anything for their country, confessed that they had stood by idly while the Cuban Federation of Workers was seized in rump meetings by Communists who then installed their own men in every local.

"We had never thought that anything like that would happen in our union," they said, in the safety of asylum in foreign embassies. "And we always were confident that if we could only get to Fidel, justice would be done."

For a time, many middle-class Cubans had cheered the demise of the wealthier classes; working classes had not objected to the seizure of middle-class properties, and the vacating of white-collar jobs. British and Canadian businessmen clung desperately

to their desks while only American firms were seized, and Cuban businessmen felt strangely unaffected when foreigners were sent packing.

Class hatred and an unwholesome elevation of things Cuban as opposed to things foreign were standard weapons in the government's campaign. The enmity of the United States—developed through unfortunate policies both in Havana and Washington—early became a justification for anything that could not be otherwise explained.

It was after 2 years of such totalitarian developments that Fidel Castro, speaking now in the relative security provided by Communist military and economic aid, quite mockingly revealed the inevitability of it all. He recalled riding in triumph into Havana in January 1959, he said, and seeing the cheering throngs not only of peasants and workers but middle-class property owners and even some rich people.

He laughed inwardly at these pseudo-revolutionaries, he said, for they did not know the fate that awaited them.

Neither did the propertyless Cubans who had taken heart at Fidel's promises from the hills of a constitutional government, fair trials and free elections.

By the time Fidel Castro disclosed this hypocrisy last December, Cuba was in the grip of his army's intelligence service which had absolute rights of indiscriminate search and seizure. It arrested at will and, often, without charges, held prisoners without trial, seized much of their property, and was accountable to no one.

The judges who tried to intervene with the Cuban leaders and soon those who refused to decide still pending cases according to government's wishes were summarily dismissed. Most of the cases traditionally heard in court were only disputes between monopolists, Fidel said, and he reorganized the judiciary with a stroke of the pen.

Law did not fare well either in a reorganization of the universities. When even student purge committees had run out of victims, the government itself devised a university reform, the essence of which decreed the dismissal of all teachers and students who entertained reservations about the Castro regime. Havana University's traditional autonomy that had allowed the young and rebellious Fidel Castro to operate with impunity was replaced by the doctrine of duty to state. Not so many lawyers, or whatever else students wanted to be, but graduates with skills required by the government were henceforth to be produced there.

Reform turned out to be a favorite word to justify the strong arm of the government. The agrarian reform had been advertised as a parceling out of large estates to the peasants, but it became really a method of organizing cooperative farms run by government-appointed managers, a program of controlling prices and produce, which before long required the exertion of government control over distributors and large manufacturers, their policies, and, finally, personnel.

The urban reform was simply the seizure of developed real estate. All tenants were declared to be mortgaged owners and for periods of 15 to 30 years they had henceforth to pay their rents to the government, plus additional funds to provide for the upkeep of the houses.

All city dwellers had to register. They were forbidden to move or to exchange residences without government permission. Anyone seen moving, so much as a chair or television set through the streets was normally arrested on suspicion of violating the reform law.

Soon there appeared concierges and janitors in the government service to report on

the psychological as well as physical conditions of tenants. Recently the half-dozen surveillance agencies in every community were merged into defense committees—the groups that so effectively and massively fingered every suspect when the invasion danger struck.

By then an unusual purchase of, say, six cakes of soap, or the possession of a somewhat unusual amount of money, was enough to enroll a citizen on the lists of suspected counterrevolutionaries.

Not just war criminals, but counterrevolutionaries were being executed by the dozen and rotting in jails under conditions never subjected to inspection, but reliably described as properly in the tradition of Batista.

Only now there was an ideological lord over the totalitarian structure. Without even the dignity of law or a "reform" program the Cuban press and broadcasting stations were seized and enlisted in government service. They went under control of a central propaganda directorate, as did the new government news agency, Prensa Latina.

No subject was too insignificant to be written about without government direction. Sports writers were even prompted to begin to tout the healthy European sport of soccer over the un-Olympic baseball.

Without reservation or shame, these media now extolled the Soviet Union, Communist China and the Communist nations that Fidel Castro and his movement's paper revolution had once condemned as no better than Western imperialists. Nothing but progovernment expressions of universal support and popularity appeared in the press and on the radio, except for vicious assaults on real and supposed enemies. A Cuban with no alternate source of information—and very quickly there was none—could only believe that everything was going the regime's way and that his private reservations were only unhealthy aberrations.

In any case, he did not dare withhold his signature from the petitions and declarations thrust under his nose at work and in his home. Not to be with them was to be against them and the systematic prosecution and persecution of counterrevolutionaries was abundantly evident.

Generally though, even such acquiescence was not enough to keep a job or prevent denunciation by some jealous informer. First there were the rallies to attend and at which to cheer. Then the organizations to join: the young rebels, or the women's organization, or the revolutionary student's council, or the labor union, now wholly a political organization. Finally it became necessary to bear arms in the militia under penalty of ostracism, sudden unemployment and suspicion of disloyalty.

All the while the reforms continued—the banking reform that centralized all control and forced everyone to explain his holdings and the education reform that, in the words of the education minister, meant that even in arithmetic class teachers had to preach loyalty to Fidel.

In this atmosphere no one even bothered to complain much that the mails and telephones were not instruments of private communication. Until the first of this year some Cubans were still being allowed to surrender their property and to flee the country; the government thus enriched itself and rid itself too of potentially strong opponents.

But in the last months of the emigration technicians and others needed in the economy were not allowed even this bitter choice of exile.

Through it all, the spirits of the Cuban people were remarkable. They know fear, of course, and danger, but they babbled on with those whom they could trust over

Coca-Colas and cafecitos, utterly confident either that all this was necessary to get new schools and hospitals built or, more often, in the conviction that Cubans could "take" anything as long as it clearly was not communism, and in the confidence that when enough had decided it to be communism they would find deliverance as before.

The May Day celebrations that will be staged throughout Cuba tomorrow to celebrate the continuing triumph of what Fidel Castro now describes as his socialist revolution will compare with those that his sponsors in the socialist countries will arrange. Thousands of the Cubans who watched the construction of their new police state, confident of their ultimate ability to beat off a new totalitarianism of the left, will probably spend the festa time in jail. The many non-Cubans who misjudged the strength that Fidel Castro derives from his totalitarian structure cannot claim as democrats to know enough about the system that challenges them around the world.

CASTRO BETRAYED OUR COUNTRY

(From the lips of Cuban exiles now living in the United States comes this grim story of the way the Communists shattered the lives and hopes of people who once believed that the revolution would bring democracy to Cuba.)

(Condensed from Latin American Report by Joseph P. Blank)

In the 2 years before the U.S. Embassy in Cuba closed its doors last January, more than 40,000 Cubans had fled to the United States. Well over 30,000 others had registered with the Embassy their desire to come to the United States. Thousands more had tried to fulfill U.S. immigration requirements but could not.

To obtain visas, Cubans waited in lines of 400 to 1,000 which began forming at 3 a.m. each morning outside the Embassy. They made pleas to Embassy staff members in restaurants, movie houses, and buses. Applicants who failed to meet the requirements often wept. Sometimes they got down on their knees.

Who are these people so eager to leave their native land? They come from every level of the country's life: soldiers who fought with Castro, labor leaders, factory workers, students, teachers, lawyers, physicians, engineers. Almost all of them were solidly behind Castro when he took power. None of them were hounded out of Cuba. They left voluntarily, abandoning everything they owned and everything they had known. Most of those who made it to the United States took with them only their clothes and the \$5 permitted them by their government. They left, knowing that their existence as refugees would be bleak and precarious.

Why did they leave? In Miami and other Florida communities, where practically all of them went, they have revealed their experiences.

Pedro Oliver Labra, a professor of physics, was asked in early 1960 to become rector of the Central University of Las Villas. "I understood that the post would be nonpolitical," he says, "but I was wrong. Everything was politics. The regime sent speakers to the university, politicians, to speak about ties with the Soviet Union and wrongs committed by the United States. I was on the reception committee for these men—nobody tells you, but you know what you have to do to keep out of trouble.

"Then came the case of Porfirio Ramirez, president of our student body. Ramirez criticized the government's policies, then fled to the hills to fight. The militia caught him and he was put on trial at 2 p.m. last

October 12. I telephoned Habana and pleaded for the young man. I was assured that he would not be shot. The court closed at 6 that evening. At 8 it announced its decision from behind locked doors. The following morning Ramirez was executed.

"Now I realized I was in politics. I was against the regime, against its executions, its controls, its ever-present militia. I could not breathe freely. I had to get out.

"If I had a choice again, I would still leave. It's almost impossible to explain this, because words cannot do justice to the feeling that would make a man deliberately leave his family, his friends, and his country."

For many Cubans the dream of a wonderful democratic government for their country ended as soon as Castro achieved power. In a rundown house near the Miami railroad tracks, Pepita Riera says, "Oh, how we were taken in." Miss Riera had been active in the anti-Batista underground. The author of 11 novels and a writer for Cuban radio and television, she was during the revolution one of five women with Maj. Hubert Matos' column in the Sierra Maestra.

"In the hills, Castro told us he was anti-Communist," she says. "He promised social justice for everyone, and everybody helped him. Then, after he came to power in January 1959, we saw that his promise was a lie. Castro began to confiscate factories, stores, residential properties. He took from those who owned property simply because they owned it, not because they had mistreated people or were crooked.

"For me, the end came when Castro sent two men to a phonograph-record factory owned by a relative of mine and ordered the production of two records within 24 hours. The records were Communist songs from Eastern Europe. I took the records to Castro. He said, yes, he had ordered them. He said the people were politically sterile, and he wanted to get started with their indoctrination. I knew then I had to fight this regime that I had given everything of myself to help."

"I was one of Castro's lieutenants in the mountains," says 29-year-old Manuel F. Artime. "I can still remember him talking about democracy, about his love for people. He told us that his heart was with freedom.

"After the victory Castro appointed me chief of agricultural reform for a large part of Oriente Province. Soon I found that it was not enough to work the land for the betterment of Cuba. We were expected to work the people toward an orientation with Russia and China. I opposed this. At meetings I called the Communists in government antirevolutionary. For this I was called a traitor.

"Then, in October 1959, I was called to Havana for a meeting of the Institute for Agrarian Reform. The main topic was the complete nationalization of all property. I felt like a man in another country. In a few weeks two military officers were assigned to help me—actually to watch me. Finally, an old friend of mine in the government warned me, 'You're headed for a lot of trouble. You cannot be against communism if you want to stay with the government.' I got out."

Dr. Rufo Lopez-Fresquet, a university professor, was one of Cuba's outstanding economists. Appointed by Castro, he was Minister of the Treasury from January 1959 until his resignation on March 17, 1960. During that time his feelings about the Castro regime swung from enthusiasm to despair.

"Castro turned away from the democracy he had promised," he says. "Newspapers were not permitted to publish freely. People were not allowed to meet or congregate. Men and women were taken to prison with-

out due process of law. I became concerned over the growing power of Communists in government; but Castro told me, 'Don't worry. I want to see who they are; I want them to stick out their necks. Then I'll get rid of them.'

"I believed him. I believed that the suppression of liberties was a phase. Too late I saw the truth: that under Castro the Communists were in for good, that the totalitarian state was the ultimate goal. By the time we in the government realized this we were powerless to do anything about it. I resigned on the ground of ill health, slipped aboard a ship and hid in the lavatory with a .45 pointed at the door until we reached Florida."

Except for the hard core of extremists on the right and left, few Cubans expected the Castro regime to follow its current course. It is generally conceded that 95 out of 100 Cubans supported Castro when he marched in triumph into Havana. Today, the rollick of bitterness and disillusionment attracts a reply from every sector of Cuban life.

A labor leader, Mario Fontela Alfonso, told me: "I was elected general secretary of the agricultural workers in February 1959. Within 6 months I saw that I was expected to knuckle under as the Communists took over. I fought back. Finally, a Communist delegation ousted me from the union by arranging a closed meeting of 24 delegates who sided with them. This was 24 out of a total of 380 union delegates. The government papers announced that I had been removed by a vote of all union delegates."

A 67-year-old retired worker: "I worked all my life, saved my money, and built two little houses so that I could have an income when I was too old to work. I rented one for \$22 a month and the other for \$18. My wife and I lived in a little apartment that cost us \$12 a month. In the urban reform program my two houses were taken away from me."

A newspaper editor, Jorge Zayas, of El Avance: "I helped the revolution by forging documents and hiding arms in our plant. We were the only Havana newspaper to send a correspondent to the hills with Castro. After he came into power, I criticized the regime's mistakes and corrected misstatements in Castro's speeches. The government called me a traitor. The militia marched in and took over my paper."

An attorney, Santiago Fernandez-Pichs: "I was a member of the executive committee of the Cuban Bar Association. At the trial of the Batista pilots in early 1959 the revolutionary court acquitted them for lack of evidence. Castro ordered them retried, although the Cuban Constitution says that a person cannot be tried twice for the same offense. [The pilots were declared guilty and sentenced to 2 to 30 years of hard labor.] People were accused, tried, and convicted on the basis of emotions. The criminal code, which gives the accused the protection of the law, was ignored. Law became meaningless."

A professor of medicine at the University of Havana: "The underground at the university hospital provided Castro with money and guns. We propagandized his cause. But Castro's victory was no victory for us. The regime reopened the university as a kind of government educational agency. I did not agree with this concept and resigned.

"That labeled me a 'counterrevolutionary.' I found myself being followed. So I came to the United States. I've been a doctor for 31 years, and now I work as a scrub nurse in an operating room. But I am grateful to be still a part of medicine." (The hospital's director of personnel told me that this physician had an international reputation in his specialty.)

Yet this doctor is among the more fortunate of his refugee colleagues. About 350 Cuban physicians are now in the Miami area. State laws and the rigid requirements for obtaining a license prevent them from practicing medicine. Some 20 of them are employed by hospitals as operating-room or laboratory technicians. Others are working as store clerks, factory hands, parking attendants, waiters. The great majority are unable to find work of any kind. Through the University of Miami, authorities are preparing qualifying examinations for Cuban doctors to enable them to serve as residents in hospitals.

The shortage of jobs in south Florida is the most immediate and serious problem faced by the Cuban refugees. The moment they land in the United States they begin looking for work. They are proud: proud enough to be humiliated by charity, proud enough to take any kind of work. While job hunting they depend on friends, relatives and colleagues who preceded them to Florida. One man earning \$50 a week can provide low-cost food for 15 people. Attorney Santiago Fernandez-Pichs is an usher in a movie theater. Other attorneys are cleaning fruits and vegetables in restaurant kitchens. Teachers, engineers and businessmen are working as roomservice waiters in Miami Beach hotels.

Church and welfare agencies, as well as some business corporations, have helped the refugees with money, food and clothing. Last December, President Eisenhower allocated \$1 million to refugee assistance. Much of that money was spent in relocating men and women in areas where jobs are available. Soon after taking office, President Kennedy ordered a \$4 million program of Federal assistance.

While the refugees are grateful for any kindness shown them, their basic need is one that cannot be fulfilled in the United States. What they want is to go back to Cuba. They want to regain what was taken from them: savings, careers, personal liberty—and their hopes and dreams for a new, democratic Cuba.

They're convinced that return is inevitable. Many are trying to hurry the day by supplying arms and explosives to the underground in Cuba, by encouraging internal opposition with radio broadcasts and air-dropped leaflets. Others are training themselves into military cadres.

"The dictatorship will be overthrown," Lopez-Fresquet asserts. "We will return home. No amount of guns or soldiers or prison cells can stifle the Cubans' love of liberty."

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF MAINE

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, on Friday evening, April 28, 1961, the Maine State Society had the rare opportunity to hear one of our great jurists deliver a lyric tribute to the natural resources of Maine. At the annual Maine State Society lobster dinner at the Department of the Interior restaurant, Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court of the United States expressed his deep and abiding interest in the sound utilization of our natural treasures. What he had to say should be of interest to conservationists and to all who are dedicated to the preservation of the primitive beauty of the wilderness.

In tribute to Justice Douglas and to former Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine, I ask unanimous consent that

Justice Douglas' remarks be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

The people of Maine have contributed greatly to the American character. I start with Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien who sailed out of Machias against the British and dealt blows for American liberty in the same tradition as Lexington and Concord.

I include MARGARET CHASE SMITH, EDMUND S. MUSKIE, and the others of distinction who have represented Maine in the Nation's Capital. I also include the innumerable guides with whom I have spent days and weeks on end both in the Maine woods and on the rivers and lakes of that water wonderland. From them I received during the last 40 years a liberal education in the beauties and lore of the wilderness of the northland; and I learned from their lips many lessons in survival.

The lakes, the streams, the mountains of Maine are bright with memories—memories of the first blush of spring, fragments of the song of birds, glimpses of wild flowers in birch and spruce forests, the call of loons across deep blue waters, the song of whip-poorwills at dawn, moose feeding in bogans.

Maine has a treasure in Baxter State Park. It is a true wilderness without roads and with a guarantee against the invasion of civilization. It is a small domain, hardly 20 miles long. But it has a charm of solitude that few places in America enjoy. Our people who live along the eastern seaboard often imagine the Far West as a wilderness.

But our western wilderness has been so heavily invaded that it is now difficult to get 10 miles from a road. To one accustomed to jeep-filled dirt roads of our western country, Baxter Park is a bit of heaven. It was once cruelly mutilated by loggers. But the Maine woods have a great regenerative force, thanks to rainfall and climate, that in a century will reproduce the majestic white pine our forefathers knew.

I wish there were more Percival Baxters who look ahead a century and plan today for the recreational needs of a people whose number will shortly double.

I wish there were Percival Baxters to make a sanctuary of the Allagash. We ran it in canoes last fall, starting at Telos Lake. It's a wilderness waterway that should be preserved in its natural beauty without roads, without hotels, without any other mark of civilization.

I am worried about the Allagash. One who stops paddling and listens can hear the bulldozers moving in at many places. Some of these bulldozers are leveling timber for lumber companies. Some are building roads. Each is making a permanent scar. In the old days the loggers came in, built their tote roads, snaked the logs out, and ran them down the lakes and the river. When they had finished and left, nature reclaimed the tote roads and the campsites. But roads built in this machine age are soon choked with cars. The invasion of the bulldozer is permanent.

Very few years are left to salvage the waterway that comprises the Allagash. It needs a corridor on each side that is broad enough to protect the watershed and to immunize it from civilization. Like the Baxter State Park it needs protection against civilization.

We are prone to think that the solution of every problem is to be found in Washington, D.C. Certain it is that some of our national parks are models for those who want to make sanctuaries of wilderness areas. Yet Baxter State Park, small though it may seem, has a charm that is unique. What the State of Maine has done there,

it could do in the case of the Allagash. If it does not act quickly, the case for Federal acquisition will become complete. The host of Americans who love wilderness waterways will never, I believe, allow the wilderness waterway of the Allagash to be ruined by civilization. The Allagash is one of America's wonders—a choice creation that will be even more precious to our great-grandchildren than it has been to us.

FEDERAL FUNDS AND STATE SCHOOLS

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the action by the Justice Department in attempting to force the State of Virginia and its political subdivisions to spend local and State tax money contrary to the will of their citizens is constitutionally inappreciable and indefensible.

There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which requires States and their political subdivisions to operate public schools or which authorizes the executive branch of the Federal Government to exercise any degree of supervision or control over the manner in which public education is or is not provided on the State and local levels.

The effect of the suit which has been filed against the State of Virginia is to dictate to the general assembly of that sovereign State how it can and cannot spend public funds in the field of education. If successful, it would establish a precedent for Federal control over any facet of life in which the executive branch for any reason might choose to intervene. It would remove the last vestige of State and local control over the expenditure of State and local tax money and with it the last shreds of the constitutionally reserved right of the American people to govern themselves in all areas not specifically delegated to the Federal Government.

Mr. President, not only is this an action unprecedented in the history of our country but, worse, it is a deliberate slap in the face of Congress which on two separate occasions has refused to grant to the Justice Department the power of intervention in school cases.

Mr. President, surely the inconsistency of an executive branch, which on one hand is seeking enactment of a program of Federal aid to education on the assurance that it will be free of Federal controls while on the other hand is asking the Federal courts to issue orders controlling the expenditure of State and local funds for the same purpose, is not lost upon the American people.

The respected columnist, David Lawrence, dealt with this and other disturbing aspects of the Justice Department action in his column which appeared in the Washington Evening Star of April 28, 1961. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the text of it be printed herewith in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL FUNDS AND STATE SCHOOLS—U.S. DEMAND IN VIRGINIA CASE FEARED AS BLOW TO EDUCATION AID PLAN

(By David Lawrence)

President Kennedy may have dealt a fatal blow to the movement to obtain money from

the Federal Government to subsidize public schools. He has just demanded that the legislature of a sovereign State—Virginia—be compelled to take punitive action against a single county for failing to open its schools or else abandon the whole public school system throughout the State. In view of this development, will Congress now take a chance and appropriate money that gives a bureau in Washington potential power over the operation of the public schools throughout the United States?

To tell a State how it must appropriate its funds, how it shall set up its own system of education, and what steps it must take to satisfy the Federal Government's demands is unprecedented in American history. Yet this, in effect, is the authority sought by the Department of Justice, with the approval of the President, in applying to a Federal court for an order against the State of Virginia.

The step is far reaching. It could mean that in the future the Federal Government could even tell a State it must have a uniform system of government applying to every county or city. It so happens that the State of Virginia permits its counties and independent cities to adopt, as they choose, various forms of executive management or control by boards of supervisors elected by the people. But, under the theory just applied by the United States Department of Justice, the counties and municipalities would not be permitted to have their own forms of local government, but would have to adopt a system uniform throughout the State. If any county or city deviated, it would be in danger of being compelled to accept an order of the Federal Government in Washington served upon the State through the courts.

This doctrine is, of course, based upon the concept of the 14th amendment which the Supreme Court of the United States proclaimed in its desegregation decisions in 1954. The point was made then that "equal protection of the laws" means equal application of State laws to children attending public schools. But there is nothing in the 14th amendment or anywhere else in the Constitution which says the Federal Government may tell a State it cannot provide funds to keep its public schools open in 97 counties and 32 independent cities because a single county happens to close such schools. This is an obvious form of punitive action that can readily be repeated by an Executive order directing any State which accepts Federal funds to operate all its schools according to standards laid down by a Federal bureau.

For months now, the lobbyists for Federal aid to education and the politicians who hope to get votes through promised increases in teachers' salaries have been denying that any form of Federal control of education would be involved in current proposals for financial aid to State schools. But now it turns out that, without any specific right granted through existing law, an Executive order could be issued—or a court decree sought by direct intervention of the Federal Government—telling a State how to run its educational system.

The Federal Government is demanding not only that a State reopen public schools in a particular county but that it shall stop State and county tuition grants for the use of parents who send their children to private schools and cease to pay from State funds for the maintenance and operation of public schools anywhere in Virginia as long as the public schools in one county are closed.

This can only mean that the Federal Government now feels it can interfere in any tuition grants, fellowships, scholarships, or other forms of aid if it doesn't like the way the States operate such educational programs. It is certainly something novel for

the Federal Government to tell State legislatures how to spend their money.

It will be contended that the Supreme Court has not as yet ruled on the new demand of the Department of Justice for dictatorial powers over education in the States. But it may be taken for granted that the lawyers at the Department have blazed a new trail and probably have found new devices satisfactory to them whereby the end will justify the means.

If the Federal Government can tell the State of Virginia that it cannot provide funds for its public schools unless it makes every county and city conform to a pattern approved by the Federal Government, then constitutional government, as it has been known since the founding of the Republic, will indeed have vanished. Government by Executive order or court decree will have supplanted acts of Congress and the laws of 50 State legislatures.

THE CRISIS IN LAOS

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, all of us are aware that the United States is faced with a very difficult task in attempting to solve the critical condition in Laos. Our objective—to prevent a Communist takeover in that country while at the same time avoiding, if possible, military operations—will not be easily accomplished.

The gravity of the situation we face renders it inadvisable at this time to dwell upon postmortems relating to previous policy errors which have contributed to our present difficulties. At the same time, however, there are lessons for the future to be learned, and I think we should not miss the opportunity to develop guideposts which may serve to prevent unnecessary repetitions of previous mistakes.

For this reason, I think the RECORD should contain an article by Crosley S. Noyes, foreign correspondent of the Washington Evening Star, which states a strong case against the policies we have pursued in Laos in recent years. I offer it as a valuable contribution to the record of events leading up to the present crisis, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RECOGNITION OF U.S. ERROR IN LAOS

(By Crosby S. Noyes)

VIENTIANE, LAOS.—There is a certain irony in the thought that the United States—and its partners of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization—are now all for an unaligned and independent Laos.

If the same objective had been acceptable to the United States 3 years ago, Laos and the rest of the world might have been spared a great deal of anguish. What has happened in the meantime is proof, no doubt, of Communist skulduggery. But it is also proof of the bankruptcy of an American policy aimed at making Laos firmly allied with the West and completely dependent on the United States.

In 1958 there existed, in fact, a government in Laos dedicated to the principles of neutrality and independence. Led by Prince Souvanna Phouma, a distant relative of King Savang Vathana, the main objective of this government was to bring an end to the Communist-backed rebellion that had torn Laos in the last days of the French war in

Indochina and to reintegrate the Pathet Lao rebels into the life of the country.

It was also something of a family affair. The leader of the Pathet Lao was Souvanna's half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, long-time ardent disciple of the Vietminh's top military commander, Vo Nguyen Glap, and by far the most forceful personality on the Lao landscape. Since 1949, Prince Souphanouvong had led what was essentially the Lao chapter of the Vietminh rebellion, directing his guerrilla fighters in action against the occupying French. At war's end his forces had firm control of the two northern provinces of Phongsaly and Samneua, near the border of Vietnam.

LAO EXPERIMENT STARTS

After the French Army withdrew from Laos in 1954, Prince Souphanouvong announced his willingness to go along with the effort of national reconciliation under the terms of the Geneva Conference.

The experiment started off hopefully enough. With a great show of fraternal emotion, the two princes met and agreed to bury their past differences. The northern provinces were returned to the jurisdiction of the government in Vientiane. Some 1,500 Pathet Lao guerrillas were duly enrolled under the command of the royal army. A total of 4,500 men were demobilized.

At the same time, the Pathet Lao transformed itself into a political party known as the New Lao Haksat. Prince Souphanouvong entered the Government as Minister of Planning. Souvanna Phouma stayed on as Prime Minister.

It was at this stage that the United States stepped heavily onto the Laotian political scene and the experiment in integration came to an abrupt end.

The American presence in Laos dates from early 1955 when John Foster Dulles reached the conclusion that something drastic had to be done to fill the vacuum left by the departing French. Though the United States, under the terms of the Geneva agreement had no official role to play in Laos, there was no obstacle to the flood of money which started pouring into the country the same year.

Little legal objection either, to the arrival of American military equipment for the Laotian Army, or the presence of "civilian technicians" in large numbers as instructors in its use. By 1958, Souvanna Phouma's Western-leaning neutral government was in fact entirely dependent on American support.

UNITED STATES FEARS RED TAKEOVER

The Americans, furthermore, were not happy about the way things were going. There was a general feeling that Souvanna Phouma, though obviously no Communist himself, was naive and ineffectual in dealing with his dynamic half brother. Integrating the Pathet Lao into the country and the government ran the American argument, was the equivalent of inviting a Communist takeover in the long run.

In May 1958, a national by-election gave the Pathet Lao 13 out of 20 contested seats in Parliament. The worst fears of the American experts were confirmed and the ax fell swiftly. Soon after the fateful by-election, American aid to Laos was abruptly cut off on orders from Washington. Souvanna Phouma's coalition government promptly collapsed.

For some time, his successor had been waiting impatiently in the wings. Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, the dour, ambitious officer who dispensed American aid to the Lao Army, was hardly a popular political figure. His outstanding qualification was an unswerving loyalty to the Western cause, together with the loudly voiced conviction that

the Pathet Lao to a man were Communist agents. With the fall of the government, General Phoumi emerged as the leader of a rightist group known as the Committee for the Defense of the Public Interest.

The fighting started almost immediately. Prince Souphanouvong was jailed on charges of treason and quickly escaped. The army, after trying ineffectually to round up Pathet Lao elements in its own ranks, found itself engaged again by tough, elusive guerrillas. There was no going back, however. In April 1960, after a highly questionable election, a government of committee candidates, with Gen. Phoumi Nosavan as its all-powerful minister of defense, was duly installed in Vientiane.

LAST CHANCE

The last chance to go back came just 5 months later when an unknown, but highly discontented, captain named Kong Le suddenly seized Vientiane at the head of his battalion of paratroopers. Taking advantage of the temporary absence of the government, the nocturnal coup met with virtually no resistance from the local garrison. Finding himself master of the situation—apparently somewhat to his own surprise—Kong Le declared the government overthrown and installed Prince Souphanna Jhouma. Once again, a neutralist government was installed and Prince Souphanouvong appeared in Vientiane to talk things over.

Once again, however, American policy-makers moved decisively into the picture. Although the new government was apparently supported by the people, recognized by the United States, and warmly endorsed by the British and French, the whole American apparatus in Laos was soon geared to the task of bringing it down. The effort was successful. When the troops of General Phoumi reentered Vientiane on December 15 after an artillery bombardment that caused 200 civilian deaths, the American ambassador held a victory celebration at the Seta Palace Hotel.

The victory, however, was short lived. Though Kong Le had been routed and Souvanna Phouma had flown off to exile in neighboring Cambodia, two important new factors had entered the picture.

The first was that Kong Le, in leaving, had taken with him 400 of the best soldiers in the royal army. From Vientiane, the battalion cut directly northeast to the strategic Plaine des Jarres, routed some 1,300 troops which General Phoumi had stationed there, made contact with the Pathet Lao and dug in.

THE RUSSIANS MOVE IN

The second factor was that the Russians decided that the time was ripe to take a hand in the game. During his second brief interlude of authority, Souvanna Phouma, acting in accordance with his ideas of neutralism, had established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. A few weeks before his downfall, faced with a shortage of gasoline, he had appealed to the Russians for help.

It came quickly by airlift from Hanoi. After Souvanna Phouma was overthrown, the Russians, who refused to recognize the new government of Premier Boun Oum, kept right on coming. Only now the Ilyushins carried mortars, 85-millimeter cannon and Russian experts from Hanoi to the Plaine des Jarres. The Pathet Lao with new strength and reinforced by Vietminh volunteers, moved to the offensive, cutting the vital road junction at Phou Khoun and advancing to within 15 miles of the royal capital of Luang Prabang.

Against this background, the choices that have faced the new administration have been grim. A decision to intervene militarily if

a negotiated settlement was not forthcoming would be a desperate alternative to total military defeat. The decision to seek a political solution based on a neutral and independent Laos amounts to belated recognition that the course of American policy in Laos over the last 5 years has been consistently and obstinately wrong.

It is idle, perhaps, to speculate what might have happened if the United States, instead of deliberately scuttling Souvanna Phouma in 1958 and again last year had offered him support in his effort to create a neutral state in Laos. What is quite clear is that what might have been possible then is no longer possible now. In Bangkok and even in Vientiane one still can hear plenty of optimistic talk of a political settlement that would exclude the Pathet Lao from any positions of real power. But in the light of the realities as they appear in Laos today the happy ending to the sad story is hardly believable.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, from the beginning, I have had an intense interest in the Geneva negotiations looking to an agreement among ourselves, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union for the suspension of nuclear tests. I am sure that many Members of the Senate are following closely the present effort to reach an accord with the Soviet Union on this subject.

It must be noted that the Soviet position does not appear at present to offer any special ground for hope that an agreement can be reached. Such an agreement will, of course, remain impossible so long as the Russians insist on the right to veto inspection procedures. There can be no question or wavering on this central issue: A test ban agreement must include provisions which afford reasonable certainty to all parties against clandestine violations. It would be foolhardy to retreat from this necessary condition of any meaningful agreement.

If, however, the Soviet Union should alter its position, thus opening the way for the establishment of a control commission upon which we can place reliance, then it would be equally foolhardy for us to refuse to come to terms on the ground that some residue of risk remained. This conclusion follows, I think, from the fact that there are overriding risks which cannot be ignored if no suspension agreement is reached.

These factors are weighed with unusual perception by Sir Charles P. Snow in an address recently delivered to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I ask unanimous consent that a portion of the text be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS OF ADDRESS BY SIR CHARLES P. SNOW

Only a very bold man, when he is a member of an organized society, can keep the power to say "No." I tell you that, not being a very bold man, or one who finds it congenial to stand alone, away from his colleagues. We can't expect many scientists to do it.

Is there any tougher ground for them to stand on? I suggest to you that there is. I believe that there is a spring of moral action in the scientific activity which is at least as strong as the search for truth. The name of this spring is knowledge.

Scientists know certain things in a fashion more immediate and more certain than those who don't comprehend what science is. Unless we are abnormally weak or abnormally wicked men, this knowledge is bound to shape our actions. Most of us are timid; but, to an extent, knowledge gives us guts. Perhaps it can give us guts strong enough for the jobs in hand.

I had better take the most obvious example. All physical scientists know that it is relatively easy to make plutonium. We know this not as a journalist fact at second-hand, but as a fact in our own experience.

We can work out the number of scientific and engineering personnel it needs for a nation-state to equip itself with fission and fusion bombs. We know that for a dozen or more states it will only take perhaps 6 years, perhaps fewer. Even the best informed of us always exaggerate these periods.

This we know with the certainty of—what shall I call it?—engineering truth. We also know most of us are familiar with statistics and the nature of odds. We know, with the certainty of statistical truth, that if enough of these weapons are made—by enough different states—some of them are going to blow up. Through accident, or folly, or madness—but the motives don't matter. What does matter is the nature of the statistical fact.

All this we know. We know it in a more direct sense than any politician because it comes from our direct experience. It is part of our minds. Are we going to let it happen?

All this we know. It throws upon scientists a direct and personal responsibility. It is not enough to say that scientists have a responsibility as citizens. They have a much greater one than that, and one different in kind.

For we genuinely know the risks. We are faced with an either-or, and we haven't much time. Either we accept a restriction of nuclear armaments. This is going to begin, just as a token, with an agreement on the stopping of nuclear tests.

The United States is not going to get the 99.9 percent security that it has been asking for. It is unobtainable, though there are other bargains that the United States could probably secure. I am not going to conceal from you that this course involves certain risks. They are quite obvious, and no honest man is going to blink them.

That is the either. The or is not a risk but a certainty. It is this: The nuclear arms race between the United States and the U.S.S.R. not only continues but accelerates. Other countries join in. Within, at the most, 6 years, China and several other states will have a stock of nuclear bombs. Within, at the most, 10 years, some of these bombs are going off.

I am saying this as responsibly as I can. That is the certainty. On the one side, therefore, we have a certainty of disaster. Between a risk and a certainty, a sane man does not hesitate.

NEEDED: GREATER UTILIZATION OF FREE ENTERPRISE TO SUPPORT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the United States and the free world are facing great challenges on many fronts around the globe.

To meet the challenges—as well as Communist threats to our survival—will

require full mobilization and utilization of our human and natural resources.

Fortunately, a strong free world defense, spearheaded by the United States, continues to discourage massive military aggression by the Communists.

With a relative East-West standoff militarily, however, there is increasing emphasis on the nonmilitary aspects of the struggle.

The contest will take place on political, economic, social, and ideological battlegrounds. Consequently, we will need to adopt a stronger nonmilitary counter-offensive.

In attempting to cope with this great threat, we traditionally depend, to a large part, upon the President—as spearhead of U.S. foreign policy—and other governmental policies and programs.

However, we must not overlook the great reservoir of nongovernmental manpower, brainpower, materiel, and resources which can be mobilized in the battle against communism.

These, I believe, represent a great untapped reserve. The question, of course, is: How best can we develop and utilize such resources?

Briefly, now, I would like to discuss one such reserve: namely, the greater utilization of free enterprise to support and further the objectives of U.S. foreign policy.

Today, there are hundreds of businesses operating in many countries around the globe. If effectively utilized, these established firms could be "built-in" Voices of America, to spread U.S. ideas; distribute information on U.S. policies and programs for peace; serve as instruments of cooperation on projects of mutual interest and benefit between the United States and the host country; operate as channels for the spreading of free-enterprise know-how, to help local communities help themselves—thus more intimately acquainting more people on how free institutions can best serve a people in their search for progress, honor, dignity, and self-determination; and generally improving relations with the host country.

Recently, I contacted a great many business and industrial leaders, suggesting greater cooperation to support and strengthen U.S. foreign policy.

The great majority reflected a real interest of U.S. business—not just in engaging in profitable enterprising abroad—but also in serving—insofar as possible—our national interest and the cause of peace.

In the light of such enthusiasm, I believe it would be most worthwhile for the President to call a conference of businessmen to develop more effective ways in which private enterprise could support U.S. policies and programs abroad.

To demonstrate the gratifying patriotic interest of business leaders in cooperating to serve our national interests abroad—as well as a partial review of some of the ways in which they are now serving us—I request unanimous consent to have a cross section of the responses printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PARKER PEN CO.,
Janesville, Wis., U.S.A., April 12, 1961.
Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Thank you for your letter of March 30 with attached news release from your office regarding your recent statement urging more effective business-Government cooperation in furthering U.S. foreign policy aims around the world.

I think you know that The Parker Pen Co. has long been active overseas and that we are doing business in approximately 100 countries. We are, therefore, naturally very much interested in this subject and appreciate your support.

We think your suggestion to schedule a conference of business leaders and industry engaged in operations overseas is an excellent one.

Yours very sincerely,
C. E. Boggs,
Director, Foreign Sales Division.

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORP.,
Neenah, Wis., April 12, 1961.
Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Recently you wrote us in connection with your statement urging a large role for American business in fostering U.S. foreign policy. This, of course, we believe to be essential, not only to the welfare of our own people and Nation, but also to the effort of maintaining and enlarging the scope and influence of the free world.

For several years Kimberly-Clark has been active in the private organizations such as the U.S. chamber and the international chamber in fostering the excellent concepts you have enunciated. We feel strongly that it is the obligation of our people to enhance the U.S. position abroad. We feel just as strongly that it is incumbent upon our Government to do those few things which it is possible for them to do which will enable private enterprise in our country to grow and prosper here and abroad, in order to make the total effort meaningful.

As one who has had so many years of experience participating in foreign policy as you have had, I am sure you are well aware of what needs to be done. We too will continue to push those efforts which we think are for the best long-term good of our country.

Sincerely,
LEONARD E. PASEK,

KOEHRING CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 11, 1961.
The Honorable Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: This will acknowledge your letter of March 30 and the attached statement of your views on the possible role of businessmen in the field of international relations. Our own company has manufacturing arrangements of one kind or another in several foreign countries and sales activity in most areas of the free world. I am sure that our people who regularly travel to those areas of activity for the Koehring Co. could well be effective in carrying out some of the objectives which you suggest.

Yours very truly,
JULIEN STEELMAN,
President.

TIME,
New York, N.Y., April 4, 1961.
The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Time's editors were impressed with your sound, thoughtful proposals for implementing U.S. foreign policy through more effective business-Government cooperation in projecting the American image abroad.

Cordially yours,
ISABEL KOURI
(For the Editors.)

CUTLER-HAMMER INTERNATIONAL C.A.,
Milwaukee Wis., April 7, 1961.
Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: This is with reference to your letter of March 30, 1961, addressed to Cutler-Hammer Inc., dealing with the question of cooperation between business and Government in the improvement of our relationships with other countries of the world.

For a considerable period of time I have been of the opinion that U.S. foreign policy could be furthered by closer cooperation between Government and businessmen with international interest.

One primary reason for my opinion relative to the role of the international businessman in forming U.S. foreign policy is that a businessman conducting a business activity in a foreign country is stimulated by commercial motivation. With this in mind, then, the businessman is therefore encouraged to seek the best possible and most practical means of getting along with associates, customers, and government leaders in other countries.

Frequently the businessman with international interests has on his payroll foreign nationals or is in partnership with foreign nationals. Because of this, I believe the businessman is encouraged to know and understand the people and culture of the country in which he is conducting his business in a manner quite unique and different than is experienced by U.S. Government employees in foreign assignments.

To be a bit more specific on the above point, I cite the example of our subsidiary company in Mexico, Cutler-Hammer Mexicana S. A. We own 60 percent of this company and Mexican nationals own 40 percent of the company. We have approximately 100 people on the payroll of the company.

Each of the 100 employees of the Mexican company is included as a part of the Cutler-Hammer family and is encouraged to know as much as they possibly can about the nature of our company, its purpose, its policies, and its activities. Likewise, we in turn try to know our Mexican friends as intimately as possible so that we may create a true family relationship.

Additionally, our Mexican company is totally managed by Mexican nationals. This means that they are given a status and responsibility within their own organization and within the Cutler-Hammer organization which permits an exchange in ideas, thoughts, and opinions as to the conduct of our business on an equal footing with the management of Cutler-Hammer here in Milwaukee. Many times these ideas go well beyond the realm of day-to-day business activities and encompass political attitudes, cultural differences, and language, and social custom traditions.

What better way, in my opinion, could the United States get to know and understand

the problems of our international friends than through the eyes of the businessman who seeks to find the most pleasant and profitable associations overseas possible.

In many instances, I feel businessmen are more responsive to problems abroad and are more alert to possible practical solutions to the problems which might very well enhance the position of the U.S. foreign policy. The suggestions which you have made in the memorandum attached to your letter of March 30 are not definitive enough to permit specific comment. However, I do feel such proposals are worthy of further exploration.

If we at Cutler-Hammer can be of assistance to you in any way or provide you with additional information regarding our international operations which might assist in furthering your proposals, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
P. C. FOOTE, President.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
New York, N.Y., April 11, 1961.
The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Thank you for sending us your thoughtful and stimulating statement about the opportunity for business to play a more important role in support of our foreign policy. We heartily agree with your suggestion, and in a number of ways we have tried to act as responsible citizens abroad.

Last November, Keith Funston summarized some of our activities, explained our interest in developing a worldwide trend toward share ownership, and urged foreign representatives of our corporation to help in this trend. A copy of his talk is enclosed.

Recently we also sent to foreign exchanges, financial institutions, and financial editors the attached report on progress in developing share ownership abroad. The response has been most encouraging. Requests for more copies have come from all over—Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Belgian Industrial Information Service, consulate general of Australia, German-American Chamber of Commerce, consulate general of Afghanistan, Austrian Consulate General, French and Swedish Embassies in Washington, German consulate general, German Economics Ministry, German Foreign Ministry, Toronto Globe & Mail, Stockholm School of Economics Library, and Banca d'Italia in Rome—among others.

As part of the educational program to strengthen the free enterprise system around the world, the USIA has translated into 16 languages prints of our latest motion picture, "Your Share in Tomorrow," which tells the story of democratic capitalism, and distributed them through their offices abroad.

As you probably know, our exhibit hall and visitors' gallery now have more visitors for the hours we are open than the U.N. and the Statue of Liberty—a total of about 500,000 a year. On a typical day, we found that some 48 States and 42 foreign countries were represented. In addition, we are host to a constant stream of foreign financial, business, and political figures as well as journalists, educators, and economists.

In these ways—along with the program outlined in Mr. Funston's talk—we hope to give further impetus to your call for business to assume a larger role in improving our public relations abroad.

If there is any way in which we can be of assistance, please call upon us.

Sincerely yours,
RUDDICK C. LAWRENCE.

GOODYEAR INTERNATIONAL CORP.,
Akron, Ohio, April 6, 1961.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: I have your letter of March 30 with respect to the role that American business and industrial firms operating overseas might play in furthering the U.S. foreign policy aims.

During many years overseas I can recall how often this subject came up in conversations among American businessmen who could never understand, since generally speaking they have good business and personal relations with nationals of other countries, that the American foreign service had brought them into the picture so little as compared with the close relations of British and European services with the members of their business colonies.

Well handled, without public fanfare, the business colony might prove very useful.

Most well established American business enterprises abroad do participate in community efforts to improve health, education, cultural and other types of programs, and recently I believe are improving considerably their public relations programs and efforts in this respect, and their personnel policies.

The American business community overseas as a whole I think are always willing and anxious to cooperate on any appropriately designed effort.

Sincerely yours,

F. T. MAGENNIS.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,
LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH
AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 10, 1961.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: In reply to your letter of March 30 suggesting that American business could play a more vital role in furthering our foreign policy aims around the world.

In my opinion this is a very good suggestion. We are doing business in 34 countries outside of the United States, and we would be very happy to have our managers do everything possible to serve the best interests of the United States in these countries.

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. DIEMAND.

THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.,
Akron Ohio, April 7, 1961.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: On March 31, 1961, you favored our company with your statement recommending that businessmen of America be given the opportunity to assume a larger role in serving the interests of the United States by cooperating in furthering the foreign policy aims around the world. Our company has engaged substantially in such activities, and I welcome this opportunity to assure you our efforts will be pledged toward continuing to play a significant role in the economic life of the countries in which we invest our resources of capital, know-how, and production facilities.

You may be interested in the enclosed booklet, which was published a few years ago by the National Planning Association which evaluates the impact of our operations upon the advancement of one such underdeveloped nation, namely, Liberia. In all our operations throughout the world, we always are guided by the need for favorable public opinion and the advancement of the principles and philosophy of "free enter-

prise" which are so much a part of the good image of the United States of America.

We have continued our ceaseless efforts and have joined with other companies to raise the standards of living and stimulate the productive efficiency in many portions of this hemisphere and across the waters with that dedication which led the editors of Time magazine to say in 1956:

"The vision of increasing plenty that Firestone and other American companies were exporting to the world was a reflection of the American dream that was passionately held at home."

You can understand that we realize with all Americans the seriousness of creeping extensions of the Communist influence even into the Caribbean when I advise you that on August 30, 1960, our properties located in Cuba were taken over by the Cuban government by an order of intervention and on October 24, 1960, these properties were expropriated by a decree of nationalization. Such signs of stress in the world between ideologies in quest for peoples' dedications are most important to us as an organization of world-wide scope, operating 72 plants in 20 countries and plantations, warehouses, and branches in strategic locations throughout the free world.

If your suggestion to President Kennedy that a conference of business leaders could profitably be scheduled to map strategy and enlist support for more effective cooperation results in the call for such a meeting, our company would be pleased to respond to such an invitation.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH THOMAS,
Vice President and Secretary.

REMINGTON RAND,

New York, N.Y., April 12, 1961.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: We certainly consider your objectives, as outlined in your letter of March 31, 1961, desirable from the standpoint of the U.S. Government and American companies operating abroad.

On the other hand, plans for a definite program which would not conflict with normal business effort have never to my knowledge been presented.

Certainly we will be glad to be represented at any meeting scheduled to discuss concrete plans for cooperation.

Sincerely,

T. A. KIRKLAND.

A. O. SMITH INTERNATIONAL S.A.,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 7, 1961.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: We at A. O. Smith International S.A. wholeheartedly endorse your statement recommending that businessmen of America now operating around the globe be given a larger role in serving the interests of the United States in foreign countries where they operate.

Our goal is always to be a good corporate citizen wherever we find ourselves, and our experience indicates that this goal is shared by the large majority of the U.S. firms which engage in international trade.

Your very truly,

D. J. O'CONNELL,
President.

BUCYRUS-ERIE CO.,

South Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1961.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. WILEY: Your call for more effective business-Government cooperation

in U.S. international relations has struck a responsive chord.

We believe that U.S. businessmen doing business abroad not only serve a great cause but are in the front lines of this country's economic and ideological battle against communism. That this effort on the part of U.S. business should not be effectively harnessed to parallel U.S. Government endeavors is a tragic waste of resources. This does not imply we have any wish to regiment ourselves under Government direction. But it does mean we believe there is a wide area of international activities which would be better served if, by mutual understanding, our common goals could be achieved.

Therefore, we would wholeheartedly welcome any opportunity to assist the President in strengthening the role of U.S. business in this country's foreign policy. Moreover, we would be happy to participate in and support any business-Government conferences which would be called for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

JACK A. CHANTREY,
Treasurer.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

IN LONDON,

London, W. 1., April 18, 1961.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Mr. Kenneth Campbell, manager of the foreign commerce department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has forwarded us a copy of your letter to that chamber dated March 29, 1961, along with your statement recommending that American businessmen operating abroad be given the opportunity to assume a larger role in serving the interests of the United States in the countries in which they have enterprises.

Your idea is very intriguing indeed, and is being passed on to our members for discussion and comment. In due course we shall forward you a consensus of their thoughts in the matter, but I feel sure they will endorse it in principle.

Meanwhile I would like to express my own personal views for whatever they may be worth inasmuch as until recently I have been for many years in our Foreign Service, and commercial attaché at our London Embassy from 1956 to the end of 1960. There can be little doubt about the worth of your idea, and the only question is how can it be implemented. I would venture that if our rival had the nucleus that we possess in our 23-odd chambers of commerce abroad there would be no hesitation whatever in supporting such organizations, though under state patronage, in efforts to create a certain image.

I know from our experience with American businessmen in England that individually they do some of the things you outline in your statement. You imply, however, that there be a coordinated program of activities which would more fully reflect the spirit and the letter of the American character in the countries where we have business enterprise. If such coordination of effort should be considered an appropriate function of our chambers abroad, certain contingencies have to be faced. For example, London harbors perhaps the largest of our American chambers abroad and therefore maintains a larger budget than the others. However, even we do not have the financial facilities necessary to engage in such public relations activities as radio, movie, and television programs, and to participate in local educational, health and cultural work.

Lacking Government subsidies to further the purposes you propose, and of course that would be incompatible with the free enter-

prise spirit characterizing the American chambers abroad, the way the public relations activity could be carried on even a modest scale, would be under some common fund organized by the American companies at home and distributed selectively by them to the chambers concerned, or through some other central medium which might call on the chambers for specific services in the directions you outline.

I do not think anything could be more popular among British business people, especially leaders, than the sharing of American industrial documentaries that are well done, e.g., the building of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, of the aluminum skyscraper in Pittsburgh, prefab housing, and many other such achievements of which we are justly proud. There are untold areas of cooperation with the British in educational interchanges of junior business executives, speeches by prominent American and British industrialists, and so on. For one thing you may have heard of our chamber's famous luncheon forums where we have prominent men in business and politics speaking on international affairs. For want of money we probably suffer in not having enough Americans of proper stature come over to speak at these luncheons and offer a message to an interested British public.

The necessary finance to cover the activities envisaged, it appears to me, can come from one source only, namely public-spirited top executives of some of our sophisticated business organizations, large, medium, or small, who are sympathetic to your idea, especially if it should have the governmental blessing. The sums required need not be formidable; but rather, reasonable enough to support the results desired. All thinking Americans will agree that in the present free world, as you suggest, it is highly important that the member countries stand together. A convenient practical way is via the interchange which you describe in the type of relations you propose between the respective countries.

I attach hereto a little background information on chambers of commerce generally, and our London chamber in particular, which I hope you will find interesting.

Respectfully yours,

EMIL KEKICH,
Executive Director.

From: Emil Kekich, Executive director,
American Chamber of Commerce in London, Inc.

The international exchange of products now approximates the staggering value of \$36,000 million a year. Factors accounting for this unparalleled extension of world commerce include the occurrence of explosive increments in population; the expansion of investments in technologically improved industries enabling countries to increase the volume of goods produced, thereby enhancing their opportunity to trade with other lands; and the advances made in communication and transport facilities.

These factors are supplemented in western countries through the advisory aid given by governments and private service organizations to participants in foreign investment and trade. Markets abroad are so numerous, diversified, and complex in character, being subject as well to constantly changing conditions, that nations strive to use all available means, governmental and private, to influence the development of their foreign commercial relations as a matter of policy. In the Western World, particularly, comprehensive mechanisms of government and of private organizations—such as chambers of commerce, trade associations and similar groups—assist each other in according advice and practical service to firms engaged in trading or investing in oversea areas.

The highly organized machinery of modern governments and private groups promoting foreign business in behalf of their firms follows several hundred years of evolution. The roots of these instruments perhaps go back to the merchant guilds of the 12th century, the first group known as a chamber of commerce having been established by the civic council of Marseilles, France, in 1599. The early succeeding French chambers of commerce possessed wide governmental powers, and even today in continental European and several South American countries the chambers of commerce have at least some official connection with, or are supported by, their governments. In Great Britain, Canada, and the United States the chambers from the very beginning constituted themselves as voluntary associations of businessmen, independent of their Governments, interested in the improvement of business in their communities and of the communities themselves. Whether or not they happen to be directly or regularly concerned with international affairs, they work in concert with the Government in contributing as opportunities afford to foreign trade and investment development as an integral part of the welfare of their countries.

The number of chambers of commerce in the United States increased rapidly, especially in the latter part of the 19th century, following the establishment of the oldest one, the Chamber of Commerce of New York (founded in 1768 by a nucleus of 20 merchants and granted a charter by George III). Today hardly a town of any size in the United States does not harbor a chamber of commerce designed to give expression to the views of its members in questions of labor and management relations, taxes, and of educational and cultural development.

With the increasing complexity of industrial and commercial affairs throughout the country the demand arose for a national federation of local chambers of commerce, trade, and professional associations. Members of these bodies were finding their constructive activities increasingly harassed by sudden strikes, higher taxes to cover mounting Government expenditures, unfair practices by predatory competitors and other conditions beyond their control. To give them a collective voice before Congress and the public on such issues and others relating to the commonweal the Chamber of Commerce of the United States came into being in Washington, D.C.

One of the purposes of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is to assist in fostering and maintaining the Nation's commercial intercourse with foreign countries. It believes that the world of the future will be a world of diversity held together by a conception of common interests, and that the free competitive enterprise system can do much to promote peace and prosperity among peoples of the world. Whereas few members of the chamber originally were interested in venturing toward the distant and unfamiliar conditions associated with foreign commerce, it was in the national American interest to broaden its cultivation of foreign sources of supply and of sales outlets for its surplus production. Thus the chamber encouraged the formation of American chambers of commerce abroad primarily in order to render as much on-the-spot assistance as possible to the American and foreign firms interested in doing business with each other. As a result 23 American chambers were formed in commercial capitals of the world during the past half century or so. These bodies were set up as voluntary associations of free enterprise represented by American firms and individuals having business relations in the given foreign country, as well as by firms and individuals of that country interested in

doing business with the United States. The chambers were designed to cooperate closely with the governmental authorities of the two countries concerned, but were unofficial, strictly private, nonprofit, and supported by annual dues of the membership. As members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States they use its vast informational and other facilities, but are otherwise fully autonomous. In every case their constitutions require that a majority of the officers and directors must be American citizens. In other cases, as with the American Chamber of Commerce in London, there is a 100 percent requirement in respect to the American citizenship of the members sitting on the governing board.

Among the pioneers in the establishment of the American chambers abroad were a small group of American and British businessmen in England. In 1916 they organized the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Inc., at the suggestion of the board of trade which then sought every means to bring about the efficient flow of war materiel from the United States to Britain and her allies. The chamber's founders and successors, as in the case of its sister organizations abroad, believed that banding together would be a form of insurance against the multitudinous problems and patterns of foreign trade and investment that peculiarly lend themselves to periodic, often sudden, change incident to the social evolution reflected in the rising tide of consumer expectations for higher living standards via more and better products at attractive prices.

From modest beginnings the chamber grew to embrace in its membership many British and American leaders in industry, banking, shipping, and commerce. The number of its members increased from about 700 in the 1920's to 1,500 at the present time, and new members are being added daily. The rising trend in the membership derives from the great strides made in Anglo-American trade and industrial investment since World War II, for greater demands for information and advice on problems affecting the policy conduct of this traffic, and for a representative forum directed toward the objective of influencing the freer movement of goods between Britain and the United States. A number of the members have joined the chamber with little desire or necessity to obtain special or immediate benefit for themselves, but rather in the spirit that they are supporting a worthy community enterprise nurturing friendly Anglo-American relations generally, facilitating the making of business contacts, and promoting the exchange of useful information.

Others join the chamber in order to be in position whenever appropriate to take advantage of the specific services offered.

In the operational field the chamber's staff keeps the members au courant with international business trends based on authoritative sources, and with governmental projects and actions on tariffs and taxes, principally through the medium of its monthly magazine, *Anglo-American News*. On the request of members, information is supplied on the business capacity of firms interested in Anglo-American trade possibilities. The chamber arranges connections between buyers and sellers on an individual basis, or by way of facilitating meetings between British and American business groups visiting in the one country or the other. Specific inquiries of all sorts coming to the members of the staff of the chamber run at the rate of several hundred per month, and their stock in trade is in knowing where to find the answers. The chamber's varied membership affords extraordinary facilities in making market surveys either here or in the

United States. Indeed, these facilities assist the American Government to compile up-to-date reports on possible trade or investment openings in the United States or Britain, and are in increasing demand.

In this connection, the chamber has for half a century been publishing an annual reference work, Anglo-American Year Book, containing valuable data for any company or person engaged or interested in commercial relations between Britain and the United States of America. This is the only directory of its kind and finds considerable favor in the eyes of British and American concerns, and the governmental and private trade promotion organizations in Britain and the United States with whom the chamber maintains liaison. Not the least of the chamber's services offered to British-American business are its popular monthly luncheons where men of international prominence in government, industry, and commerce speak on significant topics of the day. These affairs have become famous not merely because of the attractions inherent in the caliber of the guest speakers but as convenient opportunities for members and their guests to meet and do business.

Over the years more American businessmen and their British counterparts have placed faith in the future of London's American chamber. The founders and their successors, leaders thinking in the large, recognizing that Britain and the United States faced mutual complexities that could be dealt with only by organization in a mutual and friendly spirit, have devoted endless months and years to the chamber's progress. The chamber has had its uphill moments, but somehow there always seemed to be a quorum of directors and members on hand to understand the basic importance of the organization and to assist selflessly in its progress. The Americans during the post-war years of slump appreciated, for example, the austerity situation of the British, and did not attempt to cajole them into trying to spend more than they could really afford on the American goods they wanted and needed. Meanwhile, the same Americans proved sympathetic and helpful in figuring ways and means through the chamber by which Britain could gradually build up sales of its goods to the United States of America. A long line of dedicated Britons and Americans certainly constitutes the main reason why the chamber has won respect in the United States and Britain, why it is growing, and why it promises to be more worthy than ever in the future.

J. I. CASE INTERNATIONAL, S.A.,
Caracas, Venezuela, April 21, 1961.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: We have noted with a great deal of interest the memorandum attached to your letter of March 29 dealing with your views as to the role that can be played by U.S. business in U.S. foreign policy.

With respect to our international operation in overseas markets, I might state that in a commercial way and to a large extent we do offer the various forms of cooperation which you suggest.

It might well be that the gathering of businessmen called by the President and Secretary of Commerce which would provide a round-table discussion on this whole form of approach would be timely. In the event such a meeting is arranged, it would be our desire to attend.

Yours very truly,

H. H. BLOOM,
President.

IBM WORLD TRADE CORP.,
New York, N.Y., April 20, 1961.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: I would like to thank you for your letter of March 30, which was awaiting me on my return from an extended business trip abroad.

Your proposal that a special effort be made to enlist the support of American industry operating abroad in reinforcing the foreign policy interests of our country is an excellent one. We in IBM World Trade Corp. have always attempted to conduct our business abroad in such a way as to yield maximum benefit to the foreign policy interests of the United States, and I believe the vast majority of other American firms operating abroad do likewise.

I am confident that if the President would call a conference of business leaders, as you propose, to consider this subject, new and fruitful lines of action would be developed. If such a conference does take place, you can be assured that we would be delighted to participate.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR K. WATSON.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
New York, N.Y., April 21, 1961.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: We appreciated receiving your letter of March 29 enclosing a statement recommending that American businessmen now operating abroad be given the opportunity to assume a larger role in serving the interest of the United States.

Frankly, we are in complete accord with your comments regarding the doing of business abroad. For your information, our company has emphasized the necessity for proper public relations in order to create the most favorable public image of the company and its affiliates in the countries in which they are doing business. Furthermore, for a number of years, we have been sponsoring documentary films and cultural activities, such as art exhibits and concerts, and have also maintained, principally in Latin America, a television and radio news program entitled "Your Esso Reporter" (known in Venezuela as "Creole Reporter"). It is our understanding that this program has been very favorably received in the various countries. In addition, every effort is made to support and improve health, educational, and other types of programs. As an example, the hospital of Jersey Standard's affiliate in northern Argentina was the forerunner of the Argentine public nursing program.

The policy of our company has always been to employ as many nationals of the country as possible and training programs are constantly carried on to insure that the best trained citizens are brought along promotionally. We do believe that such programs are essential to the doing of business abroad and are very pleased to see that your ideas and ours are along the same lines.

Again, we wish to express our appreciation for your courtesy in letting us have the opportunity of commenting on your views.

Sincerely,

CECIL MORGAN,
Executive Assistant to the Chairman
for Public Affairs.

INVEST-IN-AMERICA WEEK—AMERICA'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, today, perhaps more than ever before, our

American ideals and our system of competitive free enterprise are faced with the gravest challenge in our entire history. The forces of international communism now control nearly a billion people—along with vast natural, industrial, scientific, and military resources—and have advanced to an island only 90 miles off the coast of our United States. Where the balance of power and of world opinion once was largely on the side of the Western nations, now they are teetering precariously. All of my colleagues here today recognize that this is a formidable and an urgent challenge. However, I am confident that we in this country—and in the free world—possess the necessary resources, the skill, and the strength which comes from the conviction that man has an inherent yearning to be free, in order to assure the survival and the success of our democratic system.

Our free enterprise system was founded—and has developed—upon the sacrifice, the hard work, and the savings of our people. Although it has produced the highest standard of living in world history, our system is now threatened not only by the forces of international communism, but by the domestic danger of a lack of basic understanding among our own citizenry. The national invest-in-America movement was founded in 1949 for the purpose of educating our American people as to the vital importance of capital investment in supplying new jobs as well as safeguarding existing jobs. Dedicated to the maintenance and promotion of a sound and strong economy for our country through public education and a crusade for investment in America, the program has grown and expanded until now—the 1961 Investment-in-America Week—April 30 through May 6, is being observed in all 50 States and in 244 individual cities.

Most of my colleagues will recall that the national invest-in-America program is one in which I have been considerably interested for a good many years, and it has been a pleasure for me to make numerous public statements in which I have endorsed the commendable objectives of invest-in-America. In addition, I have been glad to welcome fellow Senators and Representatives and to greet members of the National and Metropolitan Washington Area Invest-in-America Committees—as well as local leaders in business and in the executive branch of the Government—at kickoff luncheons here in the Capitol. These events have initiated annual celebrations of national invest-in-America activities and their purpose has been to dramatize the principles of this constructive program and to stimulate interest in year-round activities.

The 1961 National Invest-in-America Week, being celebrated from April 30 through May 6, is in sharp contrast to the annual May 1 holiday in the Soviet Union. International communism celebrates this occasion with long parades displaying military might; Red Square in Moscow is alive with teeming crowds carrying banners bearing the picture of

Lenin and slogans glorifying the workingman. This day ranks in national importance with the anniversary of the October revolution.

Tomorrow, May 2, it will be my pleasure to help to celebrate the seventh annual Invest-in-America Week by a luncheon in the old Supreme Court chamber here in the Capitol. Expected to be in attendance are many of my colleagues in the Senate and the House of Representatives; the national chairman of 1961 Invest-in-America Week, Mr. Ray R. Eppert, president of the Burroughs Corp.; Mr. Alexander Biddle, governor and treasurer of the National Invest-in-America Committee and executive vice president of the Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange; Mrs. Kathryn Duffy, executive secretary of the National Invest-in-America Committee; Mr. George M. Ferris, chairman of the Metropolitan Washington Area Invest-in-America Committee; and many other local leaders in the civic and business life of our community. Included also in the distinguished gathering will be leaders in the executive branch of the Government who will make significant comments as to the importance of investments in U.S. savings bonds, securities, and home ownership, and in the role played by small businesses, in the growth of our American economy. These gentlemen include the Honorable John E. Horne, Administrator of the Small Business Administration; the Honorable Robert C. Weaver, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency; the Honorable William H. Neal, National Director of the U.S. Savings Bonds Division of the U.S. Treasury; and Mr. Byron D. Woodside, Commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

At that time it will also be my particular pleasure to present to Mr. Roth S. Schleck, the State chairman of the Invest-in-America Committee for my own State of Wisconsin, the first officially authorized State charter by the officers of the National Invest-in-America Committee. Mr. Schleck, who is vice president of the First Wisconsin National Bank in Milwaukee, will accept this charter being presented in recognition of the active participation in my State by representatives in the fields of education, insurance, banking, investment brokerage, and public relations; and by savings and loan associations, the Savings Bonds Division of the U.S. Treasury Department, Wisconsin Manufacturers Association, and the chamber of commerce. It is also being presented in recognition of the active past years' observances of Invest-in-America Week by the cities of Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Stevens Point, Janesville, and Grantsburg.

In order to assure the continued success of our competitive free enterprise system, and in order to stimulate the production of wealth and prosperity for our Nation, it is essential that each American follow an adequate and intelligent program of personal savings and investment. In this way, he will not only be adding to his own personal welfare, but he will be helping to keep

our country strong so that we may possess the means for maintaining an effective deterrent to military aggression by those who would enslave the peoples of a free world.

Mr. President, I send to the desk now a descriptive brochure which lists the activities of the invest-in-America program and emphasizes that every American is an investor in jobs, savings, homes, insurance, and securities. I ask unanimous consent that this brochure, which also includes a listing of the organization of the Invest-in-America National Headquarters, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the brochure was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INVEST IN AMERICA FOR MORE AND BETTER JOBS

(A year-round program to create a better understanding among men, women, and children of the role of savings, investment, and finance in the American economy.)

EVERY AMERICAN A CAPITALIST—EVERY AMERICAN AN INVESTOR IN JOBS, SAVINGS, HOMES, INSURANCE, AND SECURITIES

A capitalist is a person who owns something. Capitalism starts when that person—you—puts money to work for himself.

Jobs

Your savings and the savings of corporations from retained earnings help provide the tools and jobs from which 56 million American families earn their living.

Homes

Two out of every three American families either own or are buying their homes. Every time you make a payment you increase your investment.

Work, save, invest

The American competitive enterprise system was founded on the work and savings of the people and has produced the highest standard of living in history. Our people of their own free will have made all forms of investment—in savings, homes, insurance, and in securities from Government bonds to venture capital for new enterprise. Competitive enterprise is dependent on the continued supply of these funds which benefit consumers, workers, and the national interest as well as investors.

Savings

Through your savings your own capital grows. Interest paid for the use of this money adds to your principal or income.

Insurance

Life, fire, and casualty insurance protects the average American family. Cash value grows with each payment and is increased by dividends.

Securities

When you buy a Government or corporate bond you receive interest on your money. When you buy a share of stock you become a partner in the business and share profits through dividends and also share losses.

Investing in America has helped to make our country great. This idea needs to be brought home to all the people, men, women, and schoolchildren, because a clear understanding of the function of finance in the American competitive enterprise system is essential to its preservation.

WHAT INVEST IN AMERICA MEANS

Savings and investments are essential to a strong America because they provide: Job security and higher standards of living for 56 million families; capital for the plants and tools necessary for an expanding economy; strength for a free government.

In the years ahead America will have to provide: \$17 billion a year for a million new jobs a year—this is \$17,000 in new capital investment for each job; \$40 billion a year to maintain plants and machines to sustain the 70 million present jobs.

Where will this money come from?

From the collective savings and investments of millions of Americans. From the retained earnings of corporations.

Therefore, every American owes it to himself to become an investor in America through savings of his own choice in:

Government securities.

Savings accounts.

Insurance.

Homes.

Corporate stocks and bonds.

The strength of a growing America is in the personal freedom to work, save and invest. Money at work means men at work—invest in America for security and income.

ACTIVITIES

Invest in America Week drives home the invest in America message through concentrated effort by many groups. It also stimulates continuous year-round activities by our branches and by cooperating organizations that sponsor invest-in-America days.

For example, Freedom To Invest Day, sponsored by chambers of commerce, commercial banks, U.S. Savings Bond Division, Treasury Department, real estate boards, savings and loan associations, Investment Bankers Association, stock exchanges, bond clubs, railroads, utilities, corporations, Institute of Life Insurance, American Consumers Day—advertising clubs, Labor and Industry Day—Rotary, Kiwanis, foremen's clubs, Women Investors Day—women's clubs and organizations, Youth of America Day—school boards, college faculties, students, junior achievement.

On Sunday attention is directed in churches to invest in America principles that concern the well-being of every family.

Material is supplied to participants for use during the week and for year-round activities—TV scripts and slides, sample editorials and news releases, proclamations, pamphlets, posters for bulletin boards, material for speakers, envelope stuffers. Window displays furnished by Standard & Poor's were exhibited by participants in 48 States including Alaska and Hawaii.

An increasing amount of invest-in-America material is being distributed by cooperating organizations. For instance, the National Research Bureau, Inc., in Chicago, is giving mass distribution to the pamphlet "Your Share in America's Prosperity," through its information rack service in industrial plants. A postage meter slug has been developed by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms.

Included in year-round activities which have earned several Freedom Foundation Awards are the following:

Radio and TV programs—Speakers and material are available for public service broadcasts.

High school and college programs—Invest-in-America Award for best junior achievement team in field of commercial banking; college symposia, classroom presentations, essay and public speaking contests.

Adult education—Courses on savings and forms of investment.

Public relations contests—Alexander Hamilton Award in western region for year-round promotion of invest-in-America philosophy.

AAIE Award—A board of judges selected by American Association of Industrial Editors will confer awards annually for best articles on economic education of employees in company publications.

ORGANIZATION

Chairmen, Invest-in-America Week: 1955, Reese H. Taylor, president, Union Oil Co. of California; 1956, R. G. Rincliffe, president,

Philadelphia Electric Co.; 1957, T. S. Petersen, president, Standard Oil Co. of California; 1958-59, Walker L. Cisler, president, the Detroit Edison Co.; 1960, Gardiner Symonds, president, Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.; 1961, Ray R. Eppert, president, Burroughs Corp.

Officers: Frederic A. Potts, chairman of the board; Walker L. Cisler, vice chairman of the board; Rudolph F. Vogeler, secretary; Alexander Biddle, treasurer; Samuel R. Rosenbaum, counsel; Walter A. Schmidt, chairman executive committee; Franklyn Waltman, chairman public relations committee; J. Whitney Bunting, consultant board of governors, chairman eastern region; John Latshaw, chairman central region; George J. Otto, chairman western region.

Regional offices and program coordinators:
Western—Ivy Lee, Jr. & Associates, Russ Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Central—James P. Chapman, Public Relations Counselors, Inc., 777 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

Eastern—John Moynahan & Co., Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

I-in-A chapters in the following locations direct year-round activities in cooperation with regional offices and national headquarters: Washington, D.C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Los Angeles, Calif.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.; San Diego, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.

Invest-in-America Week committees throughout the country, Alaska, and Hawaii cooperate in the observance of Invest-in-America Week.

National Headquarters Invest-in-America: Mrs. Kathryn M. Duffy, executive secretary, 121 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Doremus & Co., Inc., 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEEDED: STRONGER FOREST FIRE CONTROL

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the forests of the Nation—an invaluable natural resource—suffer severe diminution annually because of forest fires.

This is a tragic waste.

The reasons are many, including: electrical storms, carelessness by persons visiting forests, and other causes.

If we are to provide the forest resources to meet the needs of an ever-growing population, then we need stronger, more effective efforts to prevent and control forest fires.

Today, I received a letter containing some constructive recommendations in this field from Norman S. Stone, general chairman of the Lake States Forest Fire Research Conference. Mr. Stone points out many of the significant factors which deserve, I believe, the attention of Congress. I request unanimous consent to have the letter printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LAKE STATES FOREST FIRE
RESEARCH CONFERENCE,
Madison, Wis., April 21, 1961.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: About 3 years ago the Wisconsin Conservation Commission's forestry advisory committee began a study of the increasing problems of forest-fire control in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin committee

explored the problem with public forest-fire control agencies of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin and found that all three States are faced with much the same problem—that of increasing fire hazard due to reforestation and regrowth of extensive natural forests. Over the years we have become accustomed to extremely high standards in forest-fire control, and, paradoxically, this success, along with intensified forest management, tree planting, and growing recreational use of forest lands, has increased tremendously the likelihood of catastrophic forest fires.

On March 7 and 8, 1961, a group of about 140 men, representing a broad cross section of public agencies, forest industries, associations, forestry colleges, the press, and general public, met in Green Bay, Wis., to discuss the matter. The problem was thoroughly covered by forest managers, public and private alike, and by fire-control experts and others. The recommendations of the people attending this conference are attached.

Summing up these recommendations briefly—

(1) There is a serious and fast-growing threat of catastrophic fires in the Lake States region.

(2) Present firefighting methods are not adequate to cope with the situation under catastrophic conditions.

(3) It is nearly hopeless to cope with this situation simply by strengthening our present fire-control organizations alone, though this will help, and some expansion should be made.

(4) The principal hope of controlling large, fast-running fires is through the development of new and improved methods of fire prevention and control through research.

(5) The conference recommends the development of a strong program of forest-fire research in the Lake States, headed up by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service; and, further, that the program be cooperative in nature, bringing to bear the resources of State fire-control agencies and the forest industries.

It is our hope that you will find it possible to give your full support to this program and express your support to the U.S. Forest Service and the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN S. STONE,
General Chairman.

COLD WAR GI BILL

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the State of Mississippi, officially recognizing the immediate need for legislation providing education and job training assistance to the Nation's post-Korean veterans, has adopted a resolution urging the Congress to take favorable action on the proposed cold war GI bill, S. 349.

I know my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Mississippi, shares my gratitude for the resolution adopted by his State. He was one of 37 Senators who sponsored the cold war GI bill when it was introduced in January.

The veteran of the cold war is performing a great service for the Nation; and the Legislature of the State of Mississippi wants it known that it favors a program of education and vocational training for this group when they return to civilian status.

I wish to read at this point one paragraph of the concurrent resolution of both houses of the Mississippi Legislature:

Whereas reliable statistics have proved that increased income to veterans resulting from

higher education and improved skills will more than reimburse the National Treasury of the entire cost of the GI training program by 1970.

One point that should be considered is that the program is self-liquidating. It is not a giveaway, a grant, or a bonus. It is a program that will more than pay back to the Treasury in taxes alone the entire cost of the program, not counting the great economic benefits to the Nation as a whole of this trained reservoir of manpower.

I heard evidence submitted to the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare last week that in 1956, 7,300 young Americans applied for admission to dental schools, but last year only 6,100 applied for admission to dental schools. The standards are going down. Comparable figures are available for medical schools.

Why? Because of the playing out of the GI bills. As one official of the American Dental Association said, few families in America today are able to pay the \$26,000 required to put a student through dental school.

In 1959 we licensed 8,000 medical doctors in America. Only 6,300 of those were educated in American medical schools. One thousand and seven hundred were emigres from foreign countries trained in other medical schools, whom we licensed here because we did not have enough doctors trained at home.

We ought to be exporting instead of importing doctors. We ought to be furnishing them to the underdeveloped areas of the world. The cold war GI bill is the surest way of getting the trained reservoir of manpower that this country so badly needs.

The Veterans' Administration estimates that some 16,000 Mississippi veterans of the cold war will go to school or improve their job skills in the next 5 years under the proposed cold war GI bill.

One hundred and forty-seven thousand veterans from Mississippi received training under the World War II and Korean GI bills. In recognition of the service these bills rendered, the legislature's resolution underlines the importance and justice of providing the cold war veteran with the means to contribute with maximum efficiency to the Nation's economy.

Supporters of the cold war GI bill are convinced that the most constructive and feasible solution to the readjustment problems of the post-Korean veteran is a farsighted program of education and vocational training as in S. 349.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution from the State of Mississippi, supporting the cold war GI bill, with the official certificate, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the house concurrent resolution of Mississippi was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 13

Whereas millions of veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict have been educated under the provisions of the veterans education program established by the Federal Government; and

Whereas many veterans were able to obtain further education through the benefits of the veterans education program which would not have been possible otherwise; and

Whereas the education of millions of veterans has contributed to an increase in the level of education of this country and has produced a major national asset in better and more skilled manpower and has done much to improve the economy of our country; and

Whereas reliable statistics have proved that increased income to veterans resulting from higher education and improved skills will more than reimburse the National Treasury of the entire cost of the GI training program by 1970; and

Whereas the President of the United States, by Executive order on January 31, 1955, stopped the educational benefits for persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States after February 1, 1955; and

Whereas it is believed that as long as the draft is continued that all persons serving in the Armed Forces should be extended the educational benefits that were granted to veterans serving prior to February 1, 1955; and

Whereas it has been established by reliable statistics that the investment in education for our own American youth will be more than repaid to the Public Treasury through increased taxes, resulting from higher incomes by such veterans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi (the Senate concurring therein), That the Legislature of the State of Mississippi does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to extend GI education benefits to all veterans who entered or who will enter military service from and after February 1, 1955, and that such educational benefits be extended as long as the provision of the draft law shall exist; be it further

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution, a copy thereof be mailed by the clerk of the house of representatives to the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to each Member of the Congress from the State of Mississippi.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKEY in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MUSKIE. Is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

THE WELCOME CORPS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, someone once said, "There is nothing new under the sun." This was in the days before hula hoops, frozen custard, canasta, the charleston, pony tails, Bermuda shorts, and many other things. Nevertheless, Mr. President, there is real truth in this old adage. When Marconi invented the wireless, another inventor is said to have built almost the same device at almost the same time. The automobile was invented simultaneously

in several countries of the Western World. The same was true of television.

Let me give another illustration: Several weeks ago my distinguished colleague and good friend, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], inserted in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement about an idea of a constituent of his in Colorado, some 2,000 miles from the great metropolis of New York. Not having read this particular issue of the Appendix of the daily RECORD, about 2 weeks later I commented on the floor of the Senate about an idea which occurred to me because of the work of a gentleman from the great city of New York.

It was thereupon pointed out to me by my good colleague from Colorado that the lady from Colorado and the gentleman from New York are on the same wavelength. Both are interested in helping foreign visitors to the United States and both evinced a great interest in organizing groups to welcome and assist friends from overseas visiting the United States.

Senator CARROLL's constituent from Colorado has set up what she calls the host corps. We in New York, under the active leadership of Mr. David I. Stern, of Manhattan, are setting up what I call the welcome corps. The welcome corps and the host corps would accomplish the same fine purposes. Both are consistent with the increasing interest in our country in expanding the number of visitors to the United States.

Mr. President, we must now have a merger between East and West. We must drive a gold spike between the welcome corps and the host corps and set up what we might as well call the "corps corps" to publicize and promote travel to New York City, Denver, Colo., New Mexico, Arkansas, Minnesota, Maine, and all of our great States.

I want to make it clear to my colleague, and I say this in all honesty, that I was not aware of his comments in the RECORD or I certainly would have coordinated my statement with him. Nevertheless, just like Wilbur and Orville, I hope that Colorado and New York will get together and get this idea, like the first airplane, off the ground and soaring to great heights.

I have often expounded upon the many wonderful attractions of New York City and New York State. I know that my colleague from Colorado and his host corps just as vigorously publicize the thin air of the steep mountains of the great State of Colorado.

Mr. President, the latest information which I have indicates that the so-called tourist gap is widening. Americans are spending a great deal more money overseas than tourists from overseas spend in the United States. According to the Commerce Department, Americans spent \$1.7 billion more abroad last year than was spent by visitors in the United States. This is an increase of approximately \$200 million from the previous year.

The figures underscore the need to take every possible step to encourage visitors from abroad. The bill to estab-

lish an International Travel Office—S. 610—of which I am a cosponsor, is one of the most logical and direct ways in which we can accomplish this purpose. I am very enthusiastic about this program and hope that it will be enacted into law in the very near future.

The proposal for a welcome corps or a host corps to greet visitors from overseas is, in a sense, the other side of the coin. While the Travel Office will get them here, the welcome corps will make them feel better when they arrive.

On April 12, the New York Daily News editorialized on the welcome corps. The editors of the Daily News discussed and supported this idea in very thoughtful terms. The News pointed out that not only would a welcome corps help to redress our balance of payments, but it would also promote mutual good will and international friendship among peoples and nations. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Daily News editorial be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOR A WELCOME CORPS

David I. Stern, a former textile manufacturer, has come up with an idea which looks promising. He is concerned about the difficulties encountered by many foreign tourists here, particularly those who do not speak English. His suggestion: a welcome corps, set up by private civic groups and municipal visitors' bureaus. He recommends that registers be compiled of local citizens who speak various foreign languages, and who would be willing to help our visitors from overseas.

BOON FOR TOURISTS

Such groups, we feel, would pay off not only in mutual friendship but in tourist revenue—always a red-ink factor as far as our country is concerned. We wish Mr. Stern and Senator KENNETH KEATING, who is seconding his motion, the best of luck in their project.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, at this point I wish to briefly mention a number of ways in which the activities of the welcome corps should be organized:

First. Having greeters registered and stationed at New York City terminals and hotels;

Second. Having students and retired people volunteer to serve as hosts to visitors;

Third. Encouraging the placement of foreign speaking personnel on sightseeing buses and in public places, such as museums and galleries;

Fourth. Promoting the employment of clerks who are able to speak foreign languages and who are specifically assigned to the greeting and assisting of foreign visitors;

Fifth. Informing foreign visitors about community attractions; and

Sixth. Setting up opportunities for visitors to meet with and get to know local citizens.

The initiative in this area must be taken by private and civic groups. However, once this program gets underway, it may be that the development of community registers and/or national registers of groups participating in such a program would have a great value. Such registers might perhaps be coordinated

by the Department of Commerce in Washington. If this actually is workable, I shall be happy to cooperate with the Senator from Colorado and other Senators to have proposed legislation introduced in Congress to establish such a center in the Commerce Department.

Mr. President, I am delighted that Mr. Stern, of New York City, has accepted this challenge and is working energetically to promote this idea in New York City. I am delighted also that other persons in communities such as Denver are working along the same lines.

Mr. President, I am also happy to state that the president of the National Travelers Aid Association, Mr. Donald S. Stralem, has been in touch with me, thus indicating the interest of this fine organization in the proposal to establish a welcome corps. Travelers Aid already has many services which overlap those which presumably would be undertaken by a "welcome corps"; therefore, it seems to me entirely appropriate that they should participate in the planning of this program, which would be unique in that it would focus upon visitors from abroad and would greet and assist all in this group.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Stralem's letter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION,
New York, N.Y., April 26, 1961.

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KEATING: National Travelers Aid Association is very much interested in your bill on tourism and we are pleased with your recent proposal for a welcome corps. We believe this is a much needed program that could contribute greatly to improve international relations.

As you doubtless are aware, for many years the volunteers of Travelers Aid have been meeting travelers from abroad at the steamship docks, and more recently, at the airports. Travelers aid societies throughout the country maintain booths in all types of terminals—railroad, airport, bus, and steamship—with volunteers who give friendly welcome and information in whatever language is needed about places to stay and on all kinds of community resources. For example, the Chicago Travelers Aid Society has 500 trained volunteers working in the many different terminals in that city. Travelers aid societies also have professional workers who are available to assist families and individuals who have serious problems.

Our long experience in welcoming people coming to this country has demonstrated the great importance of this type of program and the desirability of extending resources to carry it on. An example of the kind of service needed is that of the New York USO Center operated by Travelers Aid for service personnel on 43d Street. This center welcomes servicemen and women and provides information about recreational, cultural, and educational programs and activities in New York City. This center has a wonderful group of volunteers who work under the direction of the employed staff who talk with the individual serviceman and see that he gets the kind of information and opportunity that he needs.

We believe this experience will be of interest to those working on any plans for the welcome corps. We will be very glad indeed

to share what we have learned from our experience and to assist in any way that we can in the launching of this very important effort. Please feel free to call on me or the general director, Mrs. Savilla Simons, and her colleagues at the national office at any time.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD S. STRALEM,
President.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an excellent and penetrating article written by Mr. Harrison E. Salisbury, and published in the New York Times of April 24, 1961. Mr. Salisbury states that the United States is not at present adequately prepared to greet and assist visitors from overseas.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 24, 1961]
UNITED STATES FOUND ILL PREPARED TO SERVE
FOREIGN TOURISTS

(By Harrison E. Salisbury)

Unless prompt action is taken, the first wave of foreign tourists attracted by the new "Visit U.S.A." program may encounter a discouraging gantlet of language barriers, conflicts of national habits, and inadequate facilities.

A survey of present conditions in New York—chief entry point of the hoped-for tourist influx—reveals that little has been done to prepare for the new guests. Interest is widespread, but concrete action is lacking.

Thus far, the attention of the travel industry has been fixed upon pending legislation to set up a new Federal foreign travel bureau, efforts to remove complicated visa requirements, and other technicalities.

"But the fact is," Fleming Deryl of the American Society of Travel Agents said recently, "we're in poor shape to handle visitors. We have to educate ourselves first."

The flow of foreign tourists so far has been just a trickle of what is hoped for. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, there are expected to be about 460,000 foreign tourists, a sharp increase over the 350,000 who came here 2 years ago.

The big influx, in the opinion of travel specialists, is still a couple of years distant, giving the United States time to eliminate existing defects and deficiencies.

U.S. agencies such as Customs and Immigration are currently reexamining procedures with a view to making the visit of the foreign tourist more pleasant.

The city's department of commerce and public affairs is actively seeking to stimulate greater interest on the part of New York businesses and public agencies in various aspects of the problem.

The New York convention and visitors bureau thus far has concentrated its efforts on stimulating the flow of foreign tourists rather than on the problems of caring for them after their arrival.

The Port of New York Authority, which administers New York International Airport at Idlewild, Queens, is expanding customs and baggage facilities there, but a spokesman said it had no plans to handle requests for information from foreign tourists.

Most of the problems appear to stem from the fact that this Nation never has had any volume of ordinary tourists. Rules, regulations, and facilities are geared either to small numbers of luxury travelers and businessmen or to the once huge volume of immigration.

"There are two countries in the world which have never had ordinary tourists in

any numbers," one longtime travel man said. "They are Russia and the United States. Now the Russians are in it up to their hips and they have had plenty of headaches. The United States has some painful years ahead before it learns the know-how."

"Look," said a customs inspector with a quarter-century's experience here, "for years we have been set up to keep people out. To keep out the smugglers and the dope operators. Now, we're supposed to go into reverse. They tell us we should welcome people with a red carpet. How are we going to do it? New techniques, the young fellows in Washington say. All I know is, it won't be easy."

PROBLEMS START EARLY

The problems of the foreign tourist—particularly one who does not know English—begin before actual arrival in New York. He may be handed immigration and customs forms printed in English that he can fill in only with the not-always-efficient assistance of airline stewardesses or shipboard personnel.

However, although they are not uniformly available, immigration forms are now printed in French, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. Moreover, the U.S. Immigration Service has a staff of 23 girls on duty at New York International Airport to assist passengers in clearing Immigration swiftly and smoothly.

Originally, Immigration required that its reception girls have college degrees and proficiency in a least one foreign language—in addition to a pleasant appearance and personality. More recently, the language and college requirements have been dropped.

"In case of language trouble we call on the airlines," an Immigration official said. "They always have persons around who talk the languages."

TAX CLEARANCE DROPPED

One cause of irritation has quietly been dropped. No longer does the ordinary tourist have to get a clearance from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, showing that he owes no income taxes, before leaving the country. The regulation is maintained, however, for nontourist visitors.

Customs now has baggage-declaration forms available in French, Italian, German and Spanish. At Pacific ports forms in Chinese and Japanese have been prepared. Among the 111 inspectors stationed at Idlewild, 65 to 70 have a language in addition to English. In all, 12 languages are represented.

Nevertheless, a deficit in language skills is evident throughout the tourist picture. Not that New York, for example, does not possess enormous language resources. But persons with language skills do not, as a rule, man the ticket windows, information services, hotel desks, sightseeing buses and guide services with which the foreign tourist is likely to come into contact.

Information services are keyed, in general, to the American tourist rather than the foreign guest.

TOURISTS NOT GREETED

For example, there is no general information center at Idlewild. An information desk is maintained on the second floor of the international terminal, but this is basically to provide information on plane arrivals.

Neither the department of commerce and public events nor the convention and visitors bureau provides any special greeting service for ordinary foreigners. The city department greets distinguished visitors and special groups and the convention bureau largely concentrates on attracting conventions and meetings to the city.

The foreign tourist is largely left to his own devices, sometimes with untoward re-

sults. A travel representative by chance stumbled on a group of three Russians at Idlewild the other day. They had been waiting there for more than 4 hours, knowing no English and having no idea of what to do to get to Manhattan.

A party of Australian and New Zealand students spent almost the whole of 1 day wandering aimlessly in the Times Square area recently, not knowing where to go or what to see in New York and finding no one to give them advice.

The Port of New York Authority apparently has no current plans for assuming any responsibility for greeting foreign tourists at Idlewild or helping them with information.

In New York City, only two information centers are maintained—the city's own booth in Times Square and one operated by the convention bureau in a half-hidden site under the Park Avenue overpass across 42d Street from Grand Central Terminal.

There are no general information booths at such much-frequented tourist spots as Rockefeller Center, the Battery, or Central Park.

LANGUAGE SKILLS LACKING

Language skills are not a requisite at either information center. If a visitor shows up who speaks no English, a telephone call is made to a foreign language newspaper. The visitor puts his question to a newspaperman. The newspaperman repeats it to the information clerk in English. The clerk gives the answer in English, and the newspaperman then translates by telephone to the visitor.

The procedure works without much trouble at present. Of the 340,000 visitors to the Times Square booth last year, only a handful did not know English. But the system obviously would break down under any volume of inquiries from non-English-speaking tourists.

One proposed remedy is to set up a center here, and in other large cities, with a multilingual staff. Foreigners would be able to telephone the center for answers to their inquiries.

LITERATURE IS NEEDED

Only a handful of literature is now available to inform visitors in their native tongues about the sights of New York City and the United States.

The National Association of Travel Organizations publishes a simplified guide to the United States with a minimum of information about such things as tourist attractions and regulations. Two and a half million copies of this guide have been distributed in eight languages, including Russian, Japanese, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

The department of commerce and public events issues a visitor's guide to New York in German, French, Spanish, Italian and English. It also puts out an excellent quarterly calendar of New York City events. This, however, is available only in English.

In addition, several American airlines have published leaflets for distribution to potential European tourists.

The Hotel Association of New York is planning to issue a special booklet on the city's hotels, explaining their services and how they differ from European hotels. It is proposed to issue this booklet in six languages.

The booklet will aid in a major problem. Luxury New York hotels such as the Waldorf-Astoria, the Plaza, the Carlyle and the Sheraton East have handled foreign tourists for years. They have the needed language skills and they know how to cater to the foreign guest.

This is not true, however, of smaller, less luxurious New York hotels.

Desk clerks in medium and lower-priced hotels usually know only English. They are

not familiar with the foreign tourist and his needs. They have never heard of the hall porter or concierge—the jack-of-all-trades around whom the life of the European hotel rotates.

American hotels have no counterpart for this functionary who without notice at any hour of day or night is prepared to change dollars for pounds or francs, provide theater tickets, hire a car, take a watch to be repaired or purchase a suitable souvenir.

If the European in an American hotel leaves his shoes outside his room to be shined overnight, he will be lucky to find them still there in the morning. And certainly they will be as unpolished as when they were put out.

The European custom of adding 15 percent to the bill to cover tips is unknown here. The foreigner, ignorant of this fact, is bewildered at the indignation of bellhops and waiters whom he fails to tip in the belief that the gratuity is included in his bill.

One New Yorker with great experience in handling foreign visitors considers tipping a prime source of friction. "Europeans, generally, do not tip as much as Americans," she said. "Unfamiliar with American money they often hand a cab driver a nickel or a dime tip. The result is explosive."

GUIDE TO IDIOSYNCRACIES

Almost everyone connected with foreign tourists hopes that the proposed new Government program will include ample literature detailing in the language of the prospective tourist not only the attractions of the United States but also the idiosyncracies of its hotel, transportation and travel facilities.

They favor special warnings on such matters as tipping, the characteristics of New York taxi drivers, the nature of the American drugstore and other specialized sectors of the Nation's culture.

On the other hand, the American Hotel Association is distributing a pamphlet to member hotels, telling them the problems of handling the foreign guest.

However, this will not answer what one Government official calls the single most persistent complaint made by foreign guests in New York—"lack of politeness."

Foreigners report a lack of courtesy at every level in New York life—from high officials down to ordinary passers-by on the street.

Royal W. Ryan, of the convention bureau believes that the city police department must be made more aware of the problem of the foreign tourist. He proposes that some effort might be made to station officers with language facility in midtown and other Manhattan areas where foreign visitors are most likely to be found.

J. Stanton Robbins, a veteran travel specialist, wants to enlist the city's cab drivers. "They are the first ambassadors most foreigners meet," he says. "Sure, some of them are tough cookies. But if we could enlist their cooperation, it would make an enormous impression on the foreign visitor."

Another problem mentioned by Mr. Robbins is the European's lack of concept of American distances. "He wants to see New York, Niagara Falls, San Francisco, Hollywood, and New Orleans in a week," Mr. Robbins said.

"All Europeans have heard of the attractions of our country. What they don't understand is how big the country is."

The answer to many of these problems, in the opinion of Jerry Ryan, foreign travel specialist of the American Automobile Association, is the package tour, which can bring costs down sharply. It enables a travel organization to put a trained guide with the group. Hotel and transportation arrangements are made and language problems are simplified.

Mr. Ryan is already handling a considerable volume of such tourism, including many auto groups from Europe.

Mr. Ryan believes Europeans would find it pleasant and economical to tour the United States by car. Driver licenses from the 52 countries that have signed an international convention on such licenses are good in the United States.

VARIED STATE SYSTEMS

But there is a potential hazard here, too. European countries have an international system of highway signs and symbols. It utilizes simple pictographs, for the most part, and is equally intelligible in Kiev or Copenhagen.

In the United States, the international symbols are virtually unknown. While the Federal highway system has a unified and simple scheme of indicators, there is no uniformity in State systems. Each city has its own traffic rules. The unwary foreigner might quickly become confused. Worse, he could fall prey to accidents caused by hesitations or wrong turns.

John Hauser, a vice president of American Express, has probably had more experience than any other single individual in handling foreign tourists in the United States. He is convinced that the escorted group tour is the only effective immediate solution.

He believes there must be much more emphasis on languages in the Government staffs that handle incoming tourists and that forms must be simplified and put in the tourist's own language.

Mr. Hauser also believes that bus tours of America provide an excellent way of showing Europeans what they want to see. "The railroads don't seem to want the business," he commented.

BUS AND AIRLINES EAGER

Efforts to set up a 2- or 3-week pass on American railroads for a fixed fee—similar to those that Americans can purchase for interchangeable use on European railroads—have come to naught.

It is a different story with bus and airplane lines. They are eager to handle European tourists. Greyhound has been in the international business since 1935, James F. Cunningham, international sales director, reported. It provides package tours, meets the foreigners at the boat, escorts them by cab to the bus terminals and provides hotel accommodations and guides.

Trans World Airlines and Pan American World Airways have been pioneers in bringing European tourists to the United States. They are now busy passing tips on how to handle this traffic on to the domestic carriers.

How well are New York stores and restaurants prepared to cope with foreign tourists?

There is not much problem with the bigger department stores and many Fifth Avenue shops, which have multilingual sales personnel. As the volume of foreign shopping grows, these staffs can easily be expanded.

The problem of restaurants is different. In nationality restaurants—French, German, Spanish or Italian—language is no barrier. But the bilingual, trilingual or quadrilingual menu common in Europe is unknown in this country.

The foreigner who knows no English and drops into a typical American restaurant may encounter infinite difficulty in ordering even ham and eggs, unless he can point to the dish being served to his neighbor.

Price is another hazard.

"It is very easy for a foreigner to wander into an extremely high-priced restaurant without realizing it from the outside," notes Grace Belt, a State Department travel aid. "The place may not look like much. But

when the check comes, the visitor is stunned—and often angry."

Restaurant guides, specifying prices and languages, should be prepared for the foreign visitors, Miss Belt believes.

Eric Friedheim, editor of The Travel Agent, feels it is important to get the kinks out of the American facilities for handling foreign tourists before—rather than after—the influx begins.

Otherwise, dissatisfaction and complaints might undo any possible benefit from the drive to attract tourists.

However, a foreign airlines representative said:

"Europeans don't expect perfection here. They are so interested in seeing the United States that they will go a long way in compromising on comfort in order to see the country. When they do get a chance to see the real America—their opinion about Americans will change. Suddenly, they will find there are nice, quiet, pleasant, hospitable Americans instead of those loud-talking Americans in loud sports shirts who come as tourists to Europe."

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, during the week of April 23 to 29, 1961, the executive committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses met in the city of Washington.

While they were here, I as chairman of the Committee on Public Works of the U.S. Senate, called a meeting of the committee on April 25, 1961, which was addressed by the Honorable Romulo O'Farrill, Sr., president of the permanent executive committee. There were also present and introduced to the members of the Public Works Committee the following persons:

Hon. Misael Pastrana Borrero, Minister of Public Works of Colombia.

Hon. Pablo Bares, Minister of Public Works of Panama.

Hon. Juan Milla Bermudez, Minister of Public Works of Honduras.

Eduardo Dibos, former Minister of Public Works of Peru and founding president, Peruvian Highway Association.

Mr. Raul Paraud, highway director of Peru.

Mr. Alfredo Bateman, highway director of Colombia.

Mr. Ramiro Ramirez, engineer, Highway Department of Panama.

The engineers from the Highway Department of Brazil and the Highway Department of Honduras.

Mr. Aldo Fraticelli, representative of the Embassy of Argentina.

Mr. Jaime Holger, representative of the Embassy of Chile.

Mr. Jose J. March, director general, Mexican Highway Association.

Mr. Jorge O'Grande Fillos, director general of roads, Republic of Honduras.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. O'Farrill's address to the U.S. Senate Public Works Committee and the address which he delivered to the permanent executive committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses at the opening session be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the addresses were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS ADDRESSED TO THE U.S. SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE BY ROMULO O'FARRILL, PRESIDENT OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES AND PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION, APRIL 25, 1961

Honorable members and friends of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, it is an honor for the permanent executive committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses on this occasion of its fifth annual meeting to call upon this distinguished committee which has played such a large part in the development of the Pan American highway system from theory into reality.

All of us here today have spent many active years in support of this vital hemispheric link. No effort has been too great since road transport is an integral part of the complex pattern of economic and social life. Through it the problems of supply and demand can be met, through it the most effective allocation of resources of the manufacturer, the farmer, the merchant, and the craftsman are resolved. These basic economic premises transcend political frontiers. The greater the exchange the greater the benefit for all.

One thousand five hundred and seventy-three miles of road total the Inter-American Highway in the five Central American Republics and Panama. Almost 11 million people are in its area which covers over 200,000 square miles. All of these peoples are or will be served by this system, whose utility depends not only on its prompt completion but as well on the maintenance of its individual parts.

The committee which I represent is deeply appreciative of the important contribution of the United States in the building of the Inter-American Highway. The U.S. contribution covering two-thirds of the cost of the Inter-American Highway construction in Central America and Panama to the Canal Zone has been more than a giant step to insure realization of the highway. This action has provided a strategic defense for those zones of the continent and has also helped to increase and facilitate the movement of ideas, produce, and travelers. The far-reaching effects of increased travel over the Inter-American Highway are known to all of us.

But there are still many steps ahead to complete this giant task and we ask your earnest consideration of the fact that continued U.S. support be given to an extent which will help insure that the highway is completed in its entirety in accordance with accepted standards and that its post-construction care is assured.

In its recent study of the Pan American Highway in Central America and Panama, the International Road Federation reports on the amounts needed to improve specifications, widen certain sections, and complete stretches that still lack black top surface. U.S. participation on two-thirds and one-third basis is urged to insure completion of the project. I believe that remarks in support of the International Road Federation's findings have already appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in comments of your distinguished chairman, our good friend Senator CHAVEZ.

Once completed, it is imperative that the highway be uniformly maintained in a passable condition on a year-round basis. It is believed that the total cost of this post-construction care is outside of the economic capacities of certain of the republics through which the highway passes. We ask, then, that the committee seriously consider the

feasibility of establishment of an Inter-American Highway Authority, in which U.S. Government would participate and which would be a multilateral cooperative effort by all countries through which the highway passes and the United States to insure appropriate maintenance over this great route. Such a highway authority has been recommended by the IRF.

Finally, it is equally important that we complete plans to bridge the gap of approximately 435 miles in the section of the Darien of Panama and the adjacent areas in Colombia. By developing a land route through this area we will in fact link up the segments of our hemisphere in a continuous surface route which will be unparalleled anywhere else in the world. The members of the Organization of American States have recognized the problem of this route through the Darien as one of an inter-American interest and one which requires inter-American action for its solution. Needed first is an engineering survey and preparation of construction plans. Contributions to defray the cost of this work have already been received from many Republics of Central and South America. We hope that this committee will give earnest consideration to U.S. participation in this project, in accordance with Resolution IV of the Eighth Pan American Highway Congress.

We in Latin America are proud to know the members of this committee and its staff as our personal friends. Your deep and abiding interest in the problems of your neighbors to the south has gone far to give new meaning to the phrase "inter-American friendship" and for all of this we are fully appreciative.

STATEMENT BY MR. ROMULO O'FARRILL, CHAIRMAN OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES, AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE MEETING

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, Hon. Secretaries and Under Secretaries of State, Hon. Ambassadors and Representatives, ladies and gentlemen, we have gathered together once more under the auspices of the Organization of American States with a threefold purpose in mind: to study the action of the permanent executive committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses; to evaluate the results of the work that has been accomplished and to sharpen the sights and lines by means of which we shall have to face the problems before us.

The Pan American Highway Congresses with the technical and specialized representatives of the 21-member states of the inter-American system, comprise a small OAS within the OAS itself. As Americans and as roadmen, we cannot turn aside, in the pursuance of our interest in roads from giving consideration to the overwhelming problems facing the continent in this crucial moment in our history.

The problems of land communication are very closely linked with the general problems related to economic underdevelopment in Latin America. The most graphic examples of this underdevelopment, as attested to repeatedly by our statesmen, are illiteracy and ignorance; malnutrition, sickness, lack of adequate housing, and low industrial development. These conditions have been responsible for one of the lowest standards of living in the world today.

Our people and our governments are striving to resolve these problems or at least to lessen their depressive effects through various remedial measures, among which may be mentioned: A drive for public education, agrarian reform, better health, improvement in housing, the application of technical knowledge to agriculture, and encouragement

for investments and industrial productivity. In the realm of international exchange, it is necessary that we obtain adequate prices for our exportable products.

It is an unchallengeable truth that the solution of the problem of economic underdevelopment with its dire consequences—the subhuman conditions of life which are characteristic of the great masses of people of Spanish America—cannot be left to the desultory economic evolution to which our chronic poverty seems to doom us despite the vast natural and human resources with which nature has fortunately blessed us.

It has been repeatedly said that only through the acceleration of development programs and the obtaining of adequate prices for our products in the world market can the great social restlessness be quelled that pervades the countries of Latin America. This social unrest, heightened by poverty, becomes fertile ground for the rise of dictatorships. The growth of any kind of dictatorship implies not only the loss of freedom but also of the hope of mankind for increasingly friendly existence in peace.

The industrial countries, particularly the United States, happily adhere to the premise that this acceleration of economic development in America can no longer be delayed, not only in order that man may live as such but also to preserve the principles of human dignity, independence, sovereignty, and liberty, which are the very pillars upon which rest the action of the Organization of American States.

Furthermore, His Excellency Mr. John F. Kennedy, as Chief Executive of this great Nation, in his inaugural address and later in his state of the Union address, made special mention of Latin America in discussing the policy of his government during a lengthy analysis of the problems latent in the world. He assured that "To our sister Republics south of our border we make a special promise: To convert our good intentions into definite action in a new alliance for progress, dedicated to the purpose of helping freemen and free governments sever the bonds of poverty."

What role do roads play in the progress of our times? One so fundamental that the following statement is obvious: There is no progress, no progress of any kind, without roads.

As all of us know, roads open new areas for agriculture and create new markets for industry, commerce, and banking; in promoting the interchange of men and products, the road becomes the principal medium for disseminating material and spiritual benefits. Easy and efficient transportation results in lowering the expense of consumer goods and thus raising the standard of living. By overcoming isolation, the road facilitates the eradication of political bossism and police tactics. Lastly, the expansion and operation of highway networks directly or indirectly develop human activity in such industries as those of construction, automobile and tire manufacturing, petroleum and combustibles, transportation, tourist travel, and allied businesses.

The governments of Latin America are granting increasing importance to highway construction. According to the latest figures I have, which are for 1959, the governments of the 20 Latin American countries allotted the equivalent of \$921.5 million out of their total national budgets of \$8,549 million to the construction and maintenance of highways. This represents an average of 11 percent of the total funds available.

The percentage of the national budgets used for highways varies from 2.57 to 22.9 percent. Curiously enough, in my country, the increase in the total national product coincides with the increase in highway construction mileage—that is, approximately 8 percent a year. In Mexico, it has also been

demonstrated that the modest country road increases the national product by more than 2 million pesos a year for each added kilometer. The amount of money invested in roads by the Latin American countries is not in itself indicative of the magnitude of the highway program, since some countries have to import everything or almost everything, for highway construction and maintenance, whereas others achieve the same results at lower cost, using local technicians and nationally produced cement, iron, asphalt, and other materials. To conclude this example, which, for obvious reasons, I am illustrating with Mexican figures, you may be interested to know that in my country, which has a network of roads passable the year round and totaling about 45,000 kilometers; construction of speedways, federal asphalt highways, and country roads is going on at a rate of approximately 5 kilometers a day.

As the implementing arm of the Pan American Highway Congresses, it is the duty of our committee to promote the full execution of the measures recommended by the congresses in their resolutions. With the help of our permanent technical committees, the one on planning, in Rio de Janeiro; on financing, in Caracas; on development of governmental highway agencies, in Lima; on terminology, in Buenos Aires; and the Darien subcommittee, in Panama, our permanent executive committee has accomplished a difficult task in the cause of highway construction, whose success I cannot elaborate upon in this message.

I feel, however, that I should point out two particularly encouraging efforts made in our behalf, without which our work would have been impossible. One of these is the unqualified support that our Pan American Highway Congresses have received for the past 8 years from the 21 American Governments, and the other is the almost unanimous observance of the recommendations made by the Congresses. These recommendations have been formulated within an essentially technical framework, and they have had the virtue of being completely possible of execution within the laws and economic status of the different governments. As a last point on this matter, I should like to mention that another advantage of these Congresses lies in their uninterrupted activity, which is carried on between one Congress and another by executive and technical bodies whose sole purpose is to implement plans and recommendations.

Without ignoring the execution of the many resolutions adopted by the Congresses, the integration of the pan-American highway system and particularly of the Pan American Highway, is what most preoccupies and interests us. In my address of May 18, 1959, as well as in this one, I stated that of the total 30,206 kilometers of the highway, 12,393 are paved with asphalt or concrete; 13,746 are in good passable condition the year round; 2,721 require improvement to be passable during the rainy seasons; and only 1,346 remain to be constructed; 218 in Costa Rica, 241 in Bolivia (where there is, however, a temporary alternate route, passable the year round), and 200 in Paraguay. The remaining 582 kilometers still to be built are to go through the jungles of the Darien region in Panama and adjacent areas in Colombia, with approximately half of this portion of the highway to be located in each of the two countries concerned. To sum up my report indicates that 97.74 percent of the highway is passable or in various stages of construction, whose financing is assured, and that only 2.26 percent of the total, that section in the Darien "bottleneck," remains to be completed.

During the period between that report and the present one, the pan-American highway

system has been enriched by the addition of the Pacific Highway in Guatemala, an alternate route of the Inter-American Highway; the Central Highway in El Salvador, which is making significant changes in the economic picture of this small and progressive country; the completion of the movement of earth in the southern stretch of the Inter-American Highway in Costa Rica; the opening up of the route between Loja and Macará in Ecuador, and the impressive paved-highway explosions that have taken place all over South America, particularly in Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. Meanwhile, Mexico completed the asphalt paving of its southeast highway from Mexico City to Puerto Juarez, which is, 1,884 kilometers long and the important Durango-Mazatlan highway, and speeded up the completion of the Arriaga-Tapachula route, 250 kilometers, which will provide an alternate route to our Pan-American Highway and enable us to avoid the dangerous Selegua pass whenever conditions make it necessary. The year 1960, then, has been an unexcelled highway year for Latin America, and promises real achievements in this field for the future.

The Inter-American Highway extends 2,488 kilometers, of which 1,098 are paved; 120 need to have their paving repaired; 508 are in the process of asphalt paving; 505 are gravel and can be traveled at all times; and 245 remain to be built, of which 213 are already usable.

In accordance with an excellent study prepared by the International Road Federation at the request of the Central American Governments, \$29.9 million will be required to complete the sections of the highway that are at present subject to cooperative agreements with the United States. An additional \$22.7 million will be required to repair the existing stretches of highway that are not at present included in cooperative agreements with the United States, comprising the San Ramon-Cartago stretch in Costa Rica; 250 kilometers of highway in El Salvador that were built before the entering into force of the bilateral financing agreements and which are under substandard specifications; and the Arrijan-La Chorrera sector in Panama. The Sabanetas-Tegucigalpa-Las Manos highway, which Honduras requests with the support of the Pan American Highway Congresses, in order to include its capital city in the Pan American Highway, will require an additional \$21 million.

The federation is in favor of the creation of an Inter-American Highway Authority in Central America, which will be in charge mainly of highway maintenance by means of another cooperative system, whereby expenses will be covered in the amount of 50 percent by the Government of the United States and the beneficiary countries.

We earnestly advocate these recommendations. And we do so in the conviction that the completion of the asphalt-coating stage of the Inter-American Highway, will benefit the economic development of this part of America even more impressively.

My good friend, Senator DENNIS CHAVEZ, chairman of the Public Works Committee of the U.S. Senate, who is a firm supporter of these causes, used the following significant words in an interesting and enthusiastic study which he submitted to the 1st session of the 87th Congress of the United States:

"One cannot travel on the highway at any point, without noticing the enormous economic, social, and cultural benefits that have been achieved through the completion of several stretches of the highway. The interest that has been awakened in the final completion, is very noticeable, and is evidenced in the frequent questions that were put to us in each city regarding the date

of completion of the continuous asphalt-paved highway from Panama to the other Republics and to the United States."

In the six small Republics of Central America, the economies are closely linked and the connecting point is the Inter-American Highway, along which over 70 percent of their production is transported. From 1949 to 1952 the number of automotive vehicles using this highway system doubled and in 1960 it was quadrupled. In no part of the world is there a more impressive proof of the economic and social evolution brought about by a highway than in Central America. Through official and private initiative and investments, large hydroelectric plants have been established; more cement factories; soft drink bottling plants; sawmills; textile factories, edible oil plants; and the manufacture of tires and other products. The highway has been an important factor in the diversification of production, in an area that was traditionally devoted to monoculture. Finally, in no other part of the world, have the benefits of the cooperative efforts of the United States in concurrence with national efforts, been felt as in this region. Interregional and foreign-tourist travel has increased noticeably in the last few years, and the currents of economic solidarity, and even political solidarity, between the nations of the isthmus have shown tangible and highly beneficial results.

As a result of another effort to achieve international cooperation, undertaken this time by nearly all the American nations, our technicians proved that the Pan American Highway was feasible in the Darien region, thereby denying the tales about the nature of this mythical region and the men who inhabited it. Meanwhile, the Governments of Panama and Colombia, in cooperation with the committee, finished the exhaustive studies that finally made it possible to adopt the layout of the route in both countries.

Last May in Bogotá our Eighth Congress unanimously adopted Resolution IV, which provides a cooperative financing formula for accumulating the special fund of \$3 million necessary to complete the definitive study of the Darien, as far as construction plans. For this great highway endeavor, Dr. José A. Mora, secretary general of the organization, will receive from several of our countries the first payments of the Governments, to make up the Darien Cooperative Fund.

This fact alone would be enough to make this fifth meeting of the permanent executive committee of the Pan American Highway Congress a memorable one. This is and will be an historic date in the annals of American highway endeavor.

Gentlemen, on the eve of my departure for this beautiful capital, the President of my country, Dr. Adolfo López Mateos, requested me to convey his cordial greetings and his best wishes for the success of the discussions we begin today and that, owing to their true professional approach, well deserve the great interest shown in national and inter-American spheres. It is my great pleasure to fulfill this request. I also bring the good wishes of the Minister of Public Works, Dr. Javier Barros Sierra, who wished to be here, but was prevented from attending by the pressure of business.

On behalf of the visiting delegations and on my own behalf, it is my pleasant duty to extend to the authorities of Washington and to our old friends who live here, our warmest thanks for the courtesies that have been shown us and for their traditional hospitality.

I will take advantage of your patience a little longer only to bring you this message, with one more remark, which might be summarized as follows:

The evolution of roads is undeniably favorable to the achievement of social justice, for which the peoples of the entire world are clamoring.

To bring Operation Pan America, which was conceived by the Brazilian statesman Juscelino Kubitschek, to fruition we must bring Operation Pan American Highway to fruition.

The cooperative plan between the United States, Central America, and Panama for the construction of the Inter-American Highway, and with other countries for attacking the Darien problem, is in itself a positive demonstration of what can be called "alliance for progress," as conceived by President Kennedy.

The Pan American Highway and highway system are simply necessary to the establishment and, above all, the operation of the Latin American Common Market, in its various stages of development.

Finally, the governments and the peoples of the Western Hemisphere should support by the power of their spirit, their imaginative spark, and the force of their will, the forging of the unifying link that is offered us by the Pan American Highway—this new frontier, this new horizon—in the dawning of the America of which we dream.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the following members of the Committee on Public Works attended the session and received the Latin American Delegates:

DENNIS CHAVEZ, ROBERT S. KERR, PAT MCNAMARA, STEPHEN YOUNG, ERNEST GRUENING, FRANK E. MOSS, OREN E. LONG, BENJAMIN A. SMITH II, LEE METCALF, FRANCES CASE, HIRAM L. FONG, and J. CALEB BOGGS.

Mr. President, irrespective of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of State, the cooperation which the United States is receiving from Latin America in the construction of highways and the contribution which we are making in that field will do more for the welfare of the United States than the efforts of the other two organizations combined.

DELINQUENT FEDERAL TAXES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, upon my request, the Treasury Department in 1954 inaugurated a program of rendering an annual report showing the total amount of all delinquent Federal taxes as of December 31 of each year.

Today I shall incorporate in the RECORD the seventh annual report. This report is broken down by districts and types of taxes. It shows the dollar volume and the number of delinquent taxpayers in each category.

In addition, I have compiled a separate report showing the progress, or in some instances the lack of progress, toward reducing those accounts in the different districts over the past 7 years.

This supplementary report shows the total amount of all delinquent Federal taxes in each district along with the amount of such delinquencies as represented by withheld employment taxes.

The employment tax column represents withheld income taxes, social security taxes, unemployment taxes, and so forth, most of which are withheld from

the employees and should be treated by the employers as trust funds. This money which is withheld from the pay envelopes of the employees should under no circumstances be considered by the employer as his own funds, nor should it be diverted to his own personal use.

Under the column representing total tax delinquencies are included all types of Federal taxes—individual income, excise, corporate, inheritance, employment, and so forth.

The seventh annual report is about the same as it was last year. It shows only a slight rise in the overall delinquencies—from \$1,071,016,000 to \$1,072,440,000. It is still a good report when compared with the fact that in 1954, when we first began to assemble these statistics, there were 1,754,474 delinquent taxpayers owing a total of \$1,614,494,000.

Over the 7-year period the number of delinquent taxpayers has been reduced by nearly 700,000, and there has been approximately a \$540 million reduction in the overall delinquent taxes. This is a 33-percent reduction in the 7 years, and I compliment the Treasury Department upon this progress.

However, similar progress has not been made toward reducing the delinquencies in the employment tax account.

I regret to report that the delinquencies in this category rose last year to \$236,843,000, or an increase of 9.4 percent. While this is \$17 million lower than it was 7 years ago, it is still too high.

These employment tax delinquencies represent the failure of an employer to turn over to the Federal Government taxes that have been withheld from the employees, such as income taxes, social security taxes, as well as unemployment taxes, and there can be no excuse for the diversion of these funds to the employer's personal use. Failure to turn these accounts over to the Federal Government not only represents a loss in revenue to the Treasury Department but also means that employees are not getting the proper credit for the payment of their income and social security taxes.

It should be emphasized that when we speak of delinquent employment accounts we are not referring to those situations wherein an employer unintentionally neglects to send in the withheld taxes on the specified date. Those situations can and do happen accidentally, but under those situations they would be promptly corrected when called to their attention by the Treasury Department.

No accounts are classified as delinquent until first the employer has been notified in writing and given a chance to mail in his check for the overdue account. Even then, before classifying the account as a bona fide delinquency, the employer is given a second notice in writing. This is to make sure that there has been no error. Then, if not taken care of, his account is classified as delinquent, and firmer steps are taken to obtain collection.

I emphasize this to show that in administering this program the Treasury

Department does exercise a degree of reasonableness, recognizing that employers acting in good faith can overlook sending in these accounts and should be entitled to an opportunity to make the payments without being classified as delinquents.

It is only when an employer deliberately ignores these written notices of his delinquencies that he is included in the tabulation which we have before us today.

The alarming manner in which employment tax delinquencies have increased in certain districts cannot be overlooked. There are four offices which show an increase of more than 100 percent in delinquent employment taxes during the past 12 months. I regret that one of these offices is in my own State.

Wilmington, Del., last year reported a 125-percent increase in employment tax delinquencies, bringing these accounts to a 7-year high. At the same time they reported a 32-percent increase in total tax delinquencies for that office, although it should be noted that total tax delinquencies have been reduced in that office by 87 percent over the 7-year period.

Cheyenne, Wyo., reported a 108-percent increase in delinquent employment taxes, thus establishing a 7-year high for that office. At the same time the overall total of delinquent accounts in Cheyenne increased 43 percent.

Austin, Tex., reported a 116-percent increase in its delinquent employment taxes, establishing an all-time high. The total delinquencies of all types of taxes in Austin increased 26 percent.

Under the classification of "International operations" there has been a 111-percent increase in the delinquent employment taxes while the total delinquencies have been increased 42 percent, bringing both items to an all-time high. "International operations" includes Puerto Rico and those employers or individuals who are known to be abroad and out of reach.

In addition to these 4 offices which have had an increase of over 100 percent in their delinquent employment tax accounts, there are 11 other offices which show between 50- and 100-percent increase in employment tax delinquencies.

Burlington, Vt., reported a 98-percent increase in delinquent employment taxes, establishing an all-time high. Total tax delinquencies increased 21 percent for the same office.

Cincinnati, Ohio, which was merged with the Columbus office in 1960, reported a 58-percent increase in employment tax delinquencies, thereby establishing an all-time high for the combined area. At the same time their combined report shows a 21-percent increase in total delinquencies for 1960.

Louisville, Ky., reports a 57-percent increase in its employment tax delinquencies—a 7-year high. Total tax delinquencies in 1960 increased 10 percent.

Springfield, Ill., reports a 66-percent increase in its total employment delinquencies, but this still leaves its account \$400,000 lower than 7 years ago. In 1960

this office reduced its total tax delinquencies by 8 percent.

Aberdeen, S. Dak., reports a 76-percent increase in delinquent employment taxes and a 48-percent increase in total tax delinquency for 1960.

Denver, Colo., reports its employment tax delinquencies at an all-time high, or an increase of 74 percent over 1959, and the total tax delinquencies for this office jumped 68 percent over 1959.

In Des Moines, Iowa, delinquent employment taxes increased 66 percent, establishing an all-time high, while at the same time the delinquencies on all types of taxes increased 6 percent.

Fargo, N. Dak., reports a 53-percent increase in employment tax delinquencies, another all-time high, along with a 7-percent increase in total tax delinquencies.

Helena, Mont., reports an 86-percent increase in employment tax delinquencies and a 38-percent increase in total tax delinquencies.

Reno, Nev., reports a 72-percent increase in employment tax delinquencies and a 20-percent increase in total tax delinquencies for 1960.

In Puerto Rico delinquent employment taxes increased 64 percent to establish an all-time high, and total tax delinquencies increased 74 percent.

In addition to these offices singled out for special mention, there are 12 other offices showing an increase in employment tax delinquencies for the calendar year 1960 of between 25 and 50 percent. They are as follows:

Hartford, Conn., 45 percent; Portsmouth, N.H., 34 percent; Camden, N.J., 43 percent; Indianapolis, Ind., 29 percent; Jackson, Miss., 29 percent; Nashville, Tenn., 31 percent; Milwaukee, Wis., 45 percent; Omaha, Nebr., 37 percent; Boise, Idaho, 28 percent; Los Angeles, Calif., 26 percent; Phoenix, Ariz., 29 percent; and Salt Lake City, Utah, 30 percent.

These above, all represent increases in employment tax delinquencies; and the disturbing part about the entire report is that out of the 63 offices reporting, there are only 5 which show a decline in delinquent employment tax accounts for calendar year 1960, with the highest reduction being 22.5 percent for the Brooklyn, N.Y., office. Other reductions range down to 1 percent.

On the grand total of all types of tax delinquencies—that is, employment, individual income, corporate, excise, and so forth—the picture is somewhat better; however, here again there are 19 districts which reported increases in their total tax delinquencies in excess of 25 percent. They are as follows:

Portsmouth, N.H., 31 percent; Baltimore, Md., 34 percent; Camden, N.J., 25 percent; Pittsburgh, Pa., 36 percent; Wilmington, Del., 32 percent; Columbia, S.C., 25 percent; Nashville, Tenn., 44 percent; Aberdeen, S. Dak., 48 percent; Cheyenne, Wyo., 43 percent; Denver, Colo., 68 percent; Kansas City, Mo., 182 percent; Albuquerque, N. Mex., 34 percent; Austin, Tex., 26 percent; Helena,

Mont., 38 percent; Los Angeles, Calif., 30 percent; Phoenix, Ariz., 44 percent; Portland, Oreg., 39 percent; Puerto Rico, 74 percent; and international operations, 42 percent.

It should be noted that the 182 percent increase in the overall delinquent accounts as shown for Kansas City, Mo., represents nearly a 160-percent increase in total tax delinquencies in that office over the 7-year period, and the Kansas City office also shows employment tax delinquencies as having nearly doubled during the 7-year period. This office needs attention.

There were, however, some offices which have made good progress in reducing their delinquent accounts. Eleven offices have shown a reduction in excess of 10 percent in their overall delinquent tax accounts for 1960, and thereby established an all-time low in delinquent accounts. Those showing such reductions are as follows:

Albany, N.Y., 17 percent; Brooklyn, N.Y., 19 percent; Buffalo, N.Y., 14 percent; Manhattan, N.Y., 22 percent; Scranton, Pa., 34 percent; Birmingham, Ala., 20 percent; Chicago, Ill., 24 percent; Wichita, Kans., 16 percent; Oklahoma City, Okla., 44 percent; Boise, Idaho, 34 percent; Salt Lake City, Utah, 12 percent.

In 1960, there were 10 other offices which, while reporting smaller reductions, likewise established all-time lows in their total delinquencies; and they, too, are to be complimented.

All these offices form the 1960 banner roll as being the offices establishing all-time lows in their total delinquent accounts.

I fully recognize that in some of the offices where there have been exceptionally large percentage increases in the reported delinquent tax accounts for 1960, they could be the result of one or two large delinquent accounts developing during this particular year. By the same token, exceptionally large percentage reductions could be accounted for in a similar manner; but all these increases and reductions cannot be accounted for on that basis. The purpose of this report is to show the progress of the respective offices over a period of years.

I compliment the offices and the Treasury Department upon those areas in which substantial progress has been made. At the same time, I am pointing out the trouble spots which need greater attention.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a tabulation showing a breakdown of the 64 districts, together with their 7-year reports on total taxes and total tax delinquencies; and also a letter, dated February 28, 1961, signed by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, together with its 1960 annual report, as furnished in compliance with the request.

There being no objection, the tabulation and the letter were ordered to be printed in the Record.

Delinquent taxes

District	Year	Employment tax		Percent change over previous year	Total taxes		Percent change over previous year	District	Year	Employment tax		Percent change over previous year	Total taxes		Percent change over previous year
		Number	Amount (in thousands)		Number	Amount (in thousands)				Number	Amount (in thousands)				
Augusta, Maine	1954	1,145	\$665		3,478	\$2,582		Newark (5th, New Jersey)	1954	37,438	\$24,083		122,953	\$92,962	
	1955	1,119	489	-26.4	3,018	1,915	-25.8		1955	23,673	22,244	-7.6	84,883	79,793	-14.1
	1956	1,138	543	+11.0	3,582	1,489	-22.2		1956	17,240	15,133	-18.2	71,578	79,913	+11.6
	1957	1,185	543		4,027	2,032	+36.4		1957	14,575	17,170	+5.6	55,722	55,667	-0.1
	1958	1,176	588	+8.2	3,986	1,569	-22.7		1958	10,929	13,201	+20.5	36,048	44,825	+24.1
	1959	889	815	+38.6	2,992	3,842	+144.8		1959	8,169	10,160	+23.5	30,459	38,527	+26.5
	1960	1,003	851	+4.4	3,242	3,565	+7.2		1960	9,432	11,998	+18.0	39,146	37,731	-3.7
Boston, Mass.	1954	15,058	11,226		57,082	41,306		Philadelphia (1st, Pennsylvania)	1954	18,014	15,700		95,824	63,450	
	1955	11,122	10,000	-10.9	39,723	37,835	-8.4		1955	17,918	17,060	+8.6	87,594	74,744	+17.7
	1956	9,477	9,632	+3.6	16,337	36,896	+2.4		1956	11,923	12,342	+2.6	55,994	66,115	+18.6
	1957	8,826	8,597	-2.6	36,339	30,255	-17.9		1957	7,564	10,317	+36.3	42,254	48,455	+14.7
	1958	9,372	8,456	-10.6	34,992	34,107	-2.6		1958	5,816	8,944	+53.8	29,852	42,563	+42.6
	1959	8,837	8,586	-2.9	30,952	31,601	+2.1		1959	4,387	6,274	+43.0	21,134	34,203	+61.6
	1960	9,595	9,531	-0.7	31,389	33,512	+6.8		1960	5,222	7,515	+43.9	26,953	36,874	+36.7
Burlington, Vt.	1954	619	241		1,424	644		Pittsburg (23d, Pennsylvania)	1954	4,880	3,800		40,973	28,955	
	1955	441	145	-39.8	1,245	409	-36.4		1955	6,651	5,079	+33.6	34,891	30,144	+15.7
	1956	421	201	-38.6	1,714	685	+67.4		1956	5,251	4,858	-8.0	28,534	23,103	-19.4
	1957	510	236	+17.4	1,936	604	+11.8		1957	4,592	3,583	+28.1	21,759	15,683	+38.9
	1958	762	322	+36.4	2,514	1,009	+67.0		1958	5,976	4,569	+30.8	27,821	17,374	+59.6
	1959	373	200	-37.8	1,601	722	-28.4		1959	3,998	3,266	+22.3	20,494	12,386	+65.5
	1960	658	396	+68.0	1,807	876	+21.3		1960	4,301	3,823	+12.5	19,233	16,849	+13.9
Hartford, Conn.	1954	4,232	2,831		22,554	15,271		Scranton (12th, Pennsylvania)	1954	2,134	2,345		9,414	7,948	
	1955	5,079	3,298	+16.4	21,219	15,348	+5.0		1955	1,743	2,224	+28.1	6,659	7,233	+8.6
	1956	4,079	3,202	-2.9	21,783	11,445	-25.4		1956	1,397	2,320	+67.5	4,975	6,516	+32.1
	1957	5,156	4,317	+34.8	23,188	14,572	+27.3		1957	1,547	2,127	+37.5	5,096	8,075	+58.6
	1958	4,836	4,370	+1.2	22,122	14,402	-1.1		1958	1,598	1,655	+3.5	5,303	6,196	+16.7
	1959	3,885	3,413	-14.1	16,149	13,077	-9.2		1959	1,563	1,421	-9.1	4,897	5,931	+21.2
	1960	5,017	4,973	+0.5	18,172	13,380	+2.3		1960	1,585	1,679	+5.7	4,841	3,900	+23.3
Portsmouth, N.H.	1954	1,017	460		2,347	3,252		Wilmington, Del.	1954	571	303		5,460	22,009	
	1955	840	310	-32.6	2,347	3,252			1955	683	327	+7.5	4,886	3,639	+33.7
	1956	829	315	+1.6	3,144	1,948	-10.6		1956	621	301	-7.9	5,522	3,722	+48.4
	1957	718	347	+10.1	2,556	1,018	-47.7		1957	522	272	-9.6	4,817	3,711	+29.8
	1958	779	307	-11.5	2,785	911	-10.5		1958	331	347	+4.8	3,706	3,296	+12.4
	1959	511	266	-13.3	2,006	744	-18.3		1959	325	184	-46.9	3,435	2,043	-41.3
	1960	538	357	+24.2	2,628	979	+31.5		1960	605	415	+45.5	3,743	2,701	+38.2
Providence, R.I.	1954	1,847	1,204		8,060	7,389		Columbus (11th, Ohio)	1954	1,207	594		13,054	6,652	
	1955	1,259	894	-25.7	5,985	7,173	-9.9		1955	1,290	657	+10.6	11,019	6,624	+66.3
	1956	1,874	1,254	+40.2	7,329	6,041	+15.7		1956	1,517	845	+28.6	12,340	9,079	+35.6
	1957	2,447	1,358	+8.2	7,169	3,331	-44.8		1957	1,625	878	+3.9	13,217	9,079	+45.4
	1958	2,234	1,383	+1.8	6,828	3,421	+2.7		1958	1,714	1,087	+23.8	12,916	10,244	+26.1
	1959	1,960	1,243	-10.1	5,551	2,864	-16.2		1959	904	681	-37.3	6,917	6,433	-7.4
	1960	1,935	1,303	+4.8	5,381	2,760	-3.6		1960						
Albany (14th, New York)	1954	4,979	3,559		13,822	15,061		Cincinnati (1st, Ohio)	1954	3,431	1,781		26,545	15,128	
	1955	4,770	3,454	-2.9	14,246	11,274	-25.1		1955	3,630	1,907	+9.0	24,423	12,685	+92.3
	1956	3,818	3,368	-2.4	14,296	11,142	-1.1		1956	3,060	1,801	-7.4	22,534	11,410	-49.3
	1957	3,960	3,366		15,598	12,223	+9.7		1957	3,349	1,980	+9.9	24,995	10,228	+142.3
	1958	4,177	3,200	-4.9	13,413	8,988	-26.4		1958	2,764	1,529	-22.7	16,539	9,681	-41.3
	1959	3,014	2,074	-35.1	9,233	8,397	-6.5		1959	1,886	1,273	-16.7	8,652	6,916	-24.5
	1960	2,688	2,044	-1.4	9,384	6,912	-17.6		1960	5,015	3,102	+58.7	23,794	16,245	+46.5
Brooklyn (1st, New York)	1954	28,903	18,534		88,274	106,522		Toledo (10th, Ohio)	1954	929	392		6,072	3,317	
	1955	37,482	24,523	+32.3	100,932	133,339	+25.1		1955	785	393	+2.0	4,855	2,896	+67.7
	1956	33,647	23,624	-3.6	105,604	129,428	+2.9		1956	1,078	617	+56.9	6,277	2,471	+154.9
	1957	35,112	24,882	+5.3	108,819	125,382	+3.1		1957	980	633	+2.5	6,328	3,180	+98.6
	1958	28,275	21,773	-12.4	83,173	90,776	+2.6		1958	981	500	-21.0	6,449	2,373	+173.3
	1959	22,196	18,637	-14.4	62,176	75,461	+16.8		1959	1,396	772	+54.4	5,426	4,495	+21.6
	1960	13,658	14,431	+22.5	41,091	60,670	+47.6		1960						
Buffalo (28th, New York)	1954	4,664	2,351		21,869	12,368		Cleveland (18th, Ohio)	1954	7,958	5,272		49,841	42,963	
	1955	4,756	2,916	+24.0	18,203	12,058	-2.5		1955	8,720	5,523	+4.7	46,546	35,547	+31.2
	1956	4,141	2,778	-4.7	20,172	12,309	+2.0		1956	8,219	5,924	+7.2	39,521	42,590	+7.7
	1957	4,536	3,436	+23.6	19,154	12,869	+4.5		1957	7,431	5,788	+2.2	37,631	36,371	-3.4
	1958	4,031	2,969	-13.5	17,021	10,179	-20.9		1958	5,951	3,794	-34.4	26,206	29,076	+10.6
	1959	3,128	2,508	-15.5	10,655	7,961	-21.7		1959	4,777	3,021	-20.3	16,291	21,195	+29.5
	1960	3,395	2,666	+6.2	9,089	6,786	-14.7		1960	6,444	4,351	+44.7	26,993	24,311	+11.0
Lower Manhattan (2d, New York)	1954	22,366	17,622		48,155	171,309		Indianapolis, Ind.	1954	3,420	2,477		23,475	19,133	
	1955	25,952	20,573	+16.7	53,341	169,476	+1.0		1955	4,767	2,953	+19.2	22,273	20,760	+7.3
	1956	19,669	21,087	+2.4	44,725	153,697	+9.3		1956	3,959	3,120	+5.6	20,007	20,574	+2.8
	1957	17,600	18,495	+12.2	36,963	124,178	+19.2		1957	4,667	3,886	+8.5	19,952	21,993	+10.2
	1958	13,497	13,689	+25.9	30,560	117,290	+5.5		1958	3,504	2,907	-14.1	15,511	16,397	+5.4
	1959	10,081	13,867	+1.3	20,980	73,946	-36.9		1959	2,889	2,376	-18.2	10,164	13,072	+28.6
	1960								1960	4,278	3,070	+29.2	14,577	13,992	+4.2
Upper Manhattan (3d, New York)	1954	24,420	26,447		67,328	158,538		Louisville, Ky.	1954	2,019	1,035		12,161	11,884	
	1955	31,922	32,691	+23.6	109,567	195,098	+23.0		1955	2,934	1,228	+18.6	12,963	13,172	+1.6
	1956	33,586	31,514	-3.6	124,641	202,676	+3.8		1956	2,457	1,343	+9.3	12,331	12,930	+4.9
	1957	32,259	32,466	+3.0	121,388	176,094	+13.1		1957	2,468	1,880	+2.7	11,367	10,876	-4.5
	1958	30,135	32,199	+8.0	116,608	182,180	+3.4		1958	1,696	1,117	-19.0	8,725	8,378	-4.2
	1959	19,616	21,505	+33.2	78,620	120,370	+33.9		1959	1,981	1,034	-7.4	7,463	8,682	+16.3
	1960								1960	2,940	1,630	+57.6	11,289	9,609	+16.6
Manhattan (21st, New York)	1954														

Delinquent taxes—Continued

District	Year	Employment tax		Percent change over previous year	Total taxes		Percent change over previous year	District	Year	Employment tax		Percent change over previous year	Total taxes		Percent change over previous year
		Number	Amount (in thousands)		Number	Amount (in thousands)				Number	Amount (in thousands)				
Birmingham, Ala.	1954	4,874	\$2,299		19,506	\$19,488		Birmingham, Ala.	1954	4,874	\$2,299		19,506	\$19,488	
	1955	3,655	1,965	-14.5	16,003	17,636	-9.5		1955	3,655	1,965	-14.5	16,003	17,636	-9.5
	1956	3,658	1,880	-4.3	16,780	21,969	+24.5		1956	3,658	1,880	-4.3	16,780	21,969	+24.5
	1957	3,826	1,772	-5.7	15,986	18,889	-14.0		1957	3,826	1,772	-5.7	15,986	18,889	-14.0
	1958	3,653	1,735	-2.9	14,130	17,066	-9.6		1958	3,653	1,735	-2.9	14,130	17,066	-9.6
	1959	2,489	1,461	-15.7	12,188	14,954	-12.3		1959	2,489	1,461	-15.7	12,188	14,954	-12.3
	1960	2,796	1,753	+19.9	12,516	11,930	-20.2		1960	2,796	1,753	+19.9	12,516	11,930	-20.2
Columbia, S.C.	1954	3,727	1,078		14,246	7,201		Columbia, S.C.	1954	3,727	1,078		14,246	7,201	
	1955	3,318	822	-23.7	12,972	6,511	-9.5		1955	3,318	822	-23.7	12,972	6,511	-9.5
	1956	3,311	850	+3.4	13,202	5,413	-16.8		1956	3,311	850	+3.4	13,202	5,413	-16.8
	1957	2,938	948	-11.5	13,339	4,462	-17.5		1957	2,938	948	-11.5	13,339	4,462	-17.5
	1958	2,773	1,064	+12.2	11,573	4,471	+1.2		1958	2,773	1,064	+12.2	11,573	4,471	+1.2
	1959	1,697	1,011	-4.9	7,141	3,082	-31.0		1959	1,697	1,011	-4.9	7,141	3,082	-31.0
	1960	2,595	1,159	+14.6	10,681	3,882	+25.9		1960	2,595	1,159	+14.6	10,681	3,882	+25.9
Greensboro, N.C.	1954	5,332	2,016		22,459	26,395		Greensboro, N.C.	1954	5,332	2,016		22,459	26,395	
	1955	4,318	1,998	-8	15,687	21,018	-20.3		1955	4,318	1,998	-8	15,687	21,018	-20.3
	1956	4,336	1,957	-2.0	17,696	22,222	+5.7		1956	4,336	1,957	-2.0	17,696	22,222	+5.7
	1957	4,922	2,023	+3.3	17,598	14,872	-33.0		1957	4,922	2,023	+3.3	17,598	14,872	-33.0
	1958	4,186	1,359	-32.8	15,706	12,716	-14.4		1958	4,186	1,359	-32.8	15,706	12,716	-14.4
	1959	4,078	1,441	+6.0	15,763	10,381	-18.3		1959	4,078	1,441	+6.0	15,763	10,381	-18.3
	1960	3,682	1,597	+10.8	18,321	9,917	-4.4		1960	3,682	1,597	+10.8	18,321	9,917	-4.4
Jackson, Miss.	1954	1,500	636		5,563	4,717		Jackson, Miss.	1954	1,500	636		5,563	4,717	
	1955	1,526	596	-6.2	5,231	2,957	-37.3		1955	1,526	596	-6.2	5,231	2,957	-37.3
	1956	1,321	656	+10.0	5,371	2,744	-7.2		1956	1,321	656	+10.0	5,371	2,744	-7.2
	1957	1,634	684	+4.2	7,229	2,975	+8.4		1957	1,634	684	+4.2	7,229	2,975	+8.4
	1958	1,774	852	+24.5	5,999	2,411	-18.9		1958	1,774	852	+24.5	5,999	2,411	-18.9
	1959	1,505	614	-27.9	5,165	2,903	+20.4		1959	1,505	614	-27.9	5,165	2,903	+20.4
	1960	1,891	797	+29.8	7,190	2,674	-7.8		1960	1,891	797	+29.8	7,190	2,674	-7.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	1954	8,451	4,686		31,020	47,883		Jacksonville, Fla.	1954	8,451	4,686		31,020	47,883	
	1955	8,239	4,996	+6.6	30,918	49,361	+3.0		1955	8,239	4,996	+6.6	30,918	49,361	+3.0
	1956	10,203	6,562	+31.3	36,962	41,546	-15.8		1956	10,203	6,562	+31.3	36,962	41,546	-15.8
	1957	11,447	8,519	+29.8	36,770	39,272	-5.4		1957	11,447	8,519	+29.8	36,770	39,272	-5.4
	1958	10,375	8,029	-5.7	33,938	39,915	+1.6		1958	10,375	8,029	-5.7	33,938	39,915	+1.6
	1959	9,947	8,608	+7.2	27,780	34,367	-13.8		1959	9,947	8,608	+7.2	27,780	34,367	-13.8
	1960	10,813	9,407	+9.2	33,299	31,131	-9.4		1960	10,813	9,407	+9.2	33,299	31,131	-9.4
Nashville, Tenn.	1954	3,721	1,775		15,763	12,463		Nashville, Tenn.	1954	3,721	1,775		15,763	12,463	
	1955	3,181	1,601	-9.8	12,971	13,229	+6.0		1955	3,181	1,601	-9.8	12,971	13,229	+6.0
	1956	3,100	1,587	-8	13,320	11,457	-13.3		1956	3,100	1,587	-8	13,320	11,457	-13.3
	1957	3,214	1,679	+5.7	13,248	12,115	-5.7		1957	3,214	1,679	+5.7	13,248	12,115	-5.7
	1958	2,522	1,287	-23.3	10,667	9,053	-25.2		1958	2,522	1,287	-23.3	10,667	9,053	-25.2
	1959	1,910	870	-32.4	8,943	7,766	-20.8		1959	1,910	870	-32.4	8,943	7,766	-20.8
	1960	2,411	1,142	+31.2	13,616	10,339	+44.4		1960	2,411	1,142	+31.2	13,616	10,339	+44.4
Chicago (1st, Illinois)	1954	21,439	12,802		136,532	81,639		Chicago (1st, Illinois)	1954	21,439	12,802		136,532	81,639	
	1955	22,821	15,915	+30.8	119,822	87,843	+7.5		1955	22,821	15,915	+30.8	119,822	87,843	+7.5
	1956	24,597	20,829	+30.8	143,457	120,971	+37.7		1956	24,597	20,829	+30.8	143,457	120,971	+37.7
	1957	35,678	32,608	+66.9	180,796	154,085	+27.3		1957	35,678	32,608	+66.9	180,796	154,085	+27.3
	1958	25,352	22,966	-29.7	122,072	120,323	-21.9		1958	25,352	22,966	-29.7	122,072	120,323	-21.9
	1959	20,410	17,580	-23.5	76,597	83,625	-30.4		1959	20,410	17,580	-23.5	76,597	83,625	-30.4
	1960	16,550	15,445	-12.1	59,022	63,051	-24.6		1960	16,550	15,445	-12.1	59,022	63,051	-24.6
Detroit, Mich.	1954	11,891	7,782		68,809	44,787		Detroit, Mich.	1954	11,891	7,782		68,809	44,787	
	1955	16,325	10,808	+38.8	81,569	68,904	+53.8		1955	16,325	10,808	+38.8	81,569	68,904	+53.8
	1956	16,871	13,328	+23.3	93,782	70,964	+2.9		1956	16,871	13,328	+23.3	93,782	70,964	+2.9
	1957	20,538	15,168	+13.8	95,549	68,369	-3.6		1957	20,538	15,168	+13.8	95,549	68,369	-3.6
	1958	18,337	14,121	-6.9	75,443	62,288	-8.8		1958	18,337	14,121	-6.9	75,443	62,288	-8.8
	1959	14,465	13,259	-6.1	45,933	46,530	-25.2		1959	14,465	13,259	-6.1	45,933	46,530	-25.2
	1960	14,326	12,437	-6.1	43,968	44,154	-5.1		1960	14,326	12,437	-6.1	43,968	44,154	-5.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	1954	3,759	1,704		16,962	16,592		Milwaukee, Wis.	1954	3,759	1,704		16,962	16,592	
	1955	3,781	2,087	+22.4	14,322	16,279	-1.8		1955	3,781	2,087	+22.4	14,322	16,279	-1.8
	1956	4,534	2,314	+10.8	14,936	13,455	-17.3		1956	4,534	2,314	+10.8	14,936	13,455	-17.3
	1957	4,529	2,551	+10.2	18,403	14,964	+11.2		1957	4,529	2,551	+10.2	18,403	14,964	+11.2
	1958	4,608	3,033	+18.9	12,065	13,418	-10.3		1958	4,608	3,033	+18.9	12,065	13,418	-10.3
	1959	3,000	2,180	-28.1	9,139	10,893	-18.8		1959	3,000	2,180	-28.1	9,139	10,893	-18.8
	1960	4,015	3,176	+45.6	10,827	12,047	+10.5		1960	4,015	3,176	+45.6	10,827	12,047	+10.5
Springfield (8th, Illinois)	1954	4,563	1,903		19,192	9,101		Springfield (8th, Illinois)	1954	4,563	1,903		19,192	9,101	
	1955	3,381	1,627	-14.5	12,885	8,723	-4.1		1955	3,381	1,627	-14.5	12,885	8,723	-4.1
	1956	3,374	2,171	+33.4	15,117	8,526	-2.2		1956	3,374	2,171	+33.4	15,117	8,526	-2.2
	1957	3,255	2,007	-7.5	15,829	9,442	+10.7		1957	3,255	2,007	-7.5	15,829	9,442	+10.7
	1958	2,027	1,378	-31.3	8,070	7,126	-24.5		1958	2,027	1,378	-31.3	8,070	7,126	-24.5
	1959	1,432	885	-35.7	5,478	5,759	-19.1		1959	1,432	885	-35.7	5,478	5,759	-19.1
	1960	1,965	1,474	+65.5	6,338	5,289	-8.1		1960	1,965	1,474	+65.5	6,338	5,289	-8.1
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	1954	734	282		3,082	1,255		Aberdeen, S. Dak.	1954	734	282		3,082	1,255	
	1955	604	248	-12.0	2,488	1,613	+28.5		1955	604	248	-12.0	2,488	1,613	+28.5
	1956	823	248	+6.4	2,948	1,441	-10.6		1956	823	248	+6.4	2,948	1,441	-10.6
	1957	788	264	-20.8	2,844	1,301	-3.4		1957	788	264	-20.8	2,844	1,301	-3.4
	1958	515	209	-34.4	1,865	971	-30.1		1958	515	209	-34.4	1,865	971	-30.1
	1959	439	137	-34.4	1,476	676	-30.3		1959	439	137	-34.4	1,476	676	-30.3
	1960	559													

Delinquent taxes—Continued

District	Year	Employment tax		Percent change over previous year	Total taxes		Percent change over previous year	District	Year	Employment tax		Percent change over previous year	Total taxes		Percent change over previous year
		Number	Amount (in thousands)		Number	Amount (in thousands)				Number	Amount (in thousands)				
Honolulu, Hawaii	1954	1,338	\$898	-----	4,682	\$4,620	-----	Salt Lake City, Utah	1954	1,671	\$925	-----	5,554	\$4,649	-----
	1955	1,196	876	-2.4	3,835	4,345	-5.9		1955	1,491	809	-12.5	4,668	3,560	-23.4
	1956	1,047	668	-23.7	3,800	3,929	-9.5		1956	1,374	778	-3.8	4,505	3,771	+5.9
	1957	1,095	772	+15.5	4,101	3,297	-16.0		1957	1,527	861	+10.6	4,878	3,906	+3.5
	1958	989	606	-21.5	3,448	2,887	-12.4		1958	1,344	807	-6.2	4,572	4,084	+4.5
	1959	788	543	-10.3	2,092	1,606	-44.3		1959	1,137	741	-8.1	3,929	3,605	-11.7
	1960	770	631	+16.2	2,064	1,828	+13.8		1960	1,517	968	+30.6	4,102	3,160	-12.3
Los Angeles (6th, California)	1954	16,989	13,396	-----	86,733	88,047	-----	San Francisco (1st, California)	1954	17,616	10,597	-----	85,750	66,858	-----
	1955	22,429	19,706	+47.1	105,039	88,679	-4.9		1955	17,509	11,951	+12.7	73,245	88,983	+33.0
	1956	17,151	16,600	-16.7	92,176	68,937	-17.6		1956	11,473	9,214	-22.9	61,138	77,550	-12.8
	1957	19,853	20,762	+25.0	89,014	76,679	+11.2		1957	12,797	10,119	+9.8	60,441	74,781	-3.5
	1958	19,895	18,723	-9.8	81,683	83,911	+9.4		1958	12,169	9,562	-5.5	50,947	63,834	-14.6
	1959	15,736	16,199	-13.4	58,231	60,562	-27.8		1959	8,360	7,103	-25.7	37,997	56,626	-11.2
	1960	20,005	20,468	+26.3	71,305	79,326	+30.9		1960	8,972	7,909	+11.3	43,648	59,661	+5.3
Phoenix, Ariz.	1954	2,168	1,384	-----	8,957	5,510	-----	Seattle, Wash.	1954	5,932	4,324	-----	27,707	19,804	-----
	1955	2,059	1,327	-4.1	7,023	5,057	-8.2		1955	6,417	5,409	+25.0	22,634	18,285	-7.6
	1956	1,533	1,169	-11.9	5,871	4,095	-19.0		1956	5,937	5,687	+5.1	20,862	16,441	-10.0
	1957	2,039	1,396	+19.4	6,760	4,452	+8.7		1957	5,715	4,786	-15.8	20,940	15,890	-3.3
	1958	1,961	1,288	-7.7	6,218	4,276	-3.9		1958	5,238	3,935	-17.7	18,424	13,462	-15.2
	1959	1,881	1,560	+21.1	5,162	4,265	-2.2		1959	4,315	3,246	-17.5	14,446	10,886	-19.1
	1960	2,674	2,019	+29.4	7,463	6,169	+44.6		1960	4,997	4,011	+23.5	15,166	13,294	+22.1
Portland, Oreg.	1954	4,059	2,053	-----	14,799	15,351	-----	Puerto Rico	1954	1,630	147	-----	2,020	273	-----
	1955	3,950	2,281	+11.1	11,636	12,429	-19.0		1955	1,853	232	+71.4	3,249	622	+127.8
	1956	2,767	1,984	-15.2	10,300	15,215	+6.3		1956	1,307	296	+17.4	2,509	624	+3
	1957	2,554	2,073	+7.1	10,295	13,139	-5.5		1957	1,755	375	+26.6	2,674	721	+15.5
	1958	2,410	1,766	-14.8	9,496	12,379	-1.9		1958	1,612	290	-22.6	2,451	593	-17.7
	1959	2,659	1,857	+5.1	9,471	10,798	-16.1		1959	1,129	260	-10.3	1,682	393	-33.7
	1960	3,140	2,248	+21.0	13,638	15,107	+39.9		1960	1,616	428	+64.6	2,205	686	+74.5
Reno, Nev.	1954	1,455	1,480	-----	4,567	6,043	-----	International operations.	1954	1,504	442	-----	14,321	17,328	-----
	1955	1,195	1,470	-6	3,782	6,697	+10.8		1955	1,884	444	+4	14,046	17,443	+6
	1956	1,038	1,574	+7.0	3,545	5,995	-10.4		1956	1,867	410	-7.6	10,088	41,823	+139.7
	1957	928	1,393	-11.4	3,739	6,324	+5.4		1957	1,557	435	+6.1	21,568	35,925	-14.1
	1958	717	1,174	-15.7	3,152	6,804	+7.5		1960	2,091	918	+111.0	22,371	51,178	+42.4
	1959	715	1,143	-2.6	2,665	4,965	-27.0								
	1960	1,088	1,977	+72.9	4,140	5,984	+20.5								

¹ Merged with upper Manhattan as "Manhattan."
² Merged with lower Manhattan as "Manhattan."
³ Merged with Cincinnati.
⁴ Merged with Cleveland.

⁵ Puerto Rico figures included in "International operations."
⁶ Result of district offices' transferring to this division delinquent accounts of taxpayers known to be abroad and out of reach.

TOTALS

Year	Employment tax		Percent increase or decrease over preceding year	Total taxes		Percent increase or decrease over preceding year	Year	Employment tax		Percent increase or decrease over preceding year	Total taxes		Percent increase or decrease over preceding year
	Number	Amount (in thousands)		Number	Amount (in thousands)			Number	Amount (in thousands)				
1954	390,398	\$254,062	-----	1,725,474	\$1,614,494	-----	1958	329,457	\$263,186	-12.4	1,280,642	\$1,375,737	-8.5
1955	399,269	284,803	+12.0	1,596,615	1,646,383	+1.9	1959	256,287	216,439	-17.7	949,146	1,071,016	-22.1
1956	356,748	279,183	-1.9	1,560,685	1,619,629	-1.6	1960	268,396	236,843	+9.4	1,023,770	1,072,440	+1
1957	377,253	300,678	+7.6	1,554,876	1,504,709	-7.0							

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., February 28, 1961.
HON. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: This will give you the annual report on our taxpayer delinquent account inventories requested in your letter of January 31, 1961.

For the first time in 5 years our report does reflect a decline in the dollar amount outstanding as of December 31. The increase, less than one-half of 1 percent, is not, however, indicative of there being any letdown in our program in the collection enforcement area. On the contrary, with our concentrated effort on closing taxpayer delinquent accounts having resulted in our bringing the inventories to what we regard as manageable levels we were in a position to embark on a broader and better balanced enforcement program during 1960.

Before proceeding further it may be well to define "manageable inventories" as we see them. Simply stated, we consider manageable inventories to be the lowest levels at which we can get the most economical and efficient application of manpower commensurate with maximum productivity. To put it another way, we consider it to be the level at which it would be wasteful to continue to give exclusive attention to the closing of taxpayer delinquent accounts.

Too small an inventory in the hands of revenue officers would, of course, result in their having to concentrate on accounts previously set aside for infrequent taxpayer contact by reason of their having no immediate revenue potential.

We felt that just such a position had been reached shortly after the close of last year with the result that we diverted a portion of our manpower to work in the returns compliance area. The program was in the form of a planned canvass aimed at contacting taxpayers for purposes of obtaining delinquent returns and collecting previously unreported tax as distinguished from collecting taxes that were already on our books. The success of the program speaks for itself. Some 975,584 delinquent returns having a dollar value of \$138.2 million were procured from nonfilers not previously detected in our routine delinquency check operations. While we maintain no statistics as to class of tax, we are sure you would be interested to know that our districts have reported that a fairly high percentage of the returns were of the employment tax variety. Needless to say, we plan to expand this program to the extent possible, within our budgetary limitations, without permitting the taxpayer delinquent account inventories to get out of hand.

Notwithstanding the diversion of manpower to the canvassing operation, most of the districts reporting higher inventories have indicated that they could very well

have held to their inventories of a year ago, or even accomplished reductions in them, both as to number and dollar value except for the fact that issuances of delinquent accounts were abnormally high, particularly during the latter part of the year when it was too late for them to pass through routine collection cycles and get into the hands of revenue officers for closing in sufficient time to be reflected in the yearend inventories. This is borne out by the facts since we find that issuances during the last half of the year were up 31.7 percent in number and 33.7 percent in dollars over what they were in the comparable period last year. While we had forecast a gain in issuances, owing to increased audit activity, population growth, increased delinquent returns activity and an intensified mathematical verification program, the size of the national increase was not fully anticipated, primarily due to the adverse economic conditions which developed sporadically during the year, and which could not be measured either in terms of scope or depth. Issuances were 370,000 accounts (15 percent) and \$225 million (22 percent) more than in 1959.

The table, which follows, contains a summary as of December 31, 1959 and 1960 of the taxpayer delinquent accounts broken down as to those in an active and an inactive status. As we have previously advised you, inactive accounts are those on which collection action has been deferred pending

the outcome of court decisions, audit examinations or other contingent actions.

[Amounts in thousands]

	Active	Inactive	Total
Dec. 31, 1959.....	\$675,590	\$395,426	\$1,071,016
Dec. 31, 1960.....	\$649,243	\$423,197	\$1,072,440
Change from Dec. 31, 1959, to Dec. 31, 1960.....	-\$26,347	\$27,771	\$1,424
Percent of change.....	-3.9	7.0	0.1
Number:			
Dec. 31, 1959.....	853,855	95,291	949,146
Dec. 31, 1960.....	934,994	88,776	1,023,770
Change from Dec. 31, 1959, to Dec. 31, 1960.....	81,139	-6,515	74,624
Percent of change.....	9.5	-6.8	7.9

The inactive accounts are also shown in the columns to the right in the attached tabulation. As in previous years, however, the figures reported in the columns under the various tax groups include those in the inactive category. Also we would like to assure you that all offices were current in their issuances as of December 31, with the result that the table includes all accounts that were in a delinquent status as of that date.

It will be noted that the lower Manhattan, upper Manhattan, Toledo, and Columbus offices are not in the current listing of inventories. The lower and upper Manhattan offices have been replaced by the Manhattan office. The Columbus district has been merged with Cincinnati, and Toledo has been merged with Cleveland.

In closing we would like to offer you every assurance that our activities in other areas of collection enforcement are not to be construed as evidencing any lessening in the importance which we attach to collecting delinquent tax accounts and keeping the inventories within reasonable bounds. Our basic responsibilities are broader, however, and we are sure you will appreciate that it is just as important that we pursue the taxpayer who neither reports nor pays his tax. Our aim, of course, is the deployment of our limited manpower in such manner as to obtain maximum compliance with the internal revenue laws.

Sincerely yours,

MORTIMER M. CAPLIN,
Commissioner.

Inventory of taxpayer delinquent accounts, December 1960 and 1959

Region and district	Tax groups																Inactive			
	Income				Employment				Other				Total				Number		Amount (thousand dollars)	
	Number		Amount (thousand dollars)		Number		Amount (thousand dollars)		Number		Amount (thousand dollars)		Number		Amount (thousand dollars)		1960	1959	1960	1959
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
National total.....	707,149	650,278	740,286	758,873	268,396	256,287	236,843	216,439	48,225	42,581	95,311	95,703	1,023,770	949,146	1,072,440	1,071,016	88,776	95,291	423,197	395,426
Atlanta.....	82,266	60,823	52,403	57,913	29,798	26,132	18,217	16,106	6,487	6,579	10,263	9,596	118,551	93,534	80,883	83,616	11,563	9,133	32,354	34,619
Boston.....	41,971	40,818	34,369	35,042	19,339	16,455	17,411	14,622	1,849	1,978	3,293	3,287	63,159	59,251	55,072	62,851	5,265	6,000	21,793	20,577
Chicago.....	77,007	91,943	79,025	100,546	36,886	39,397	32,532	33,903	6,202	5,807	12,984	12,357	120,095	137,147	124,672	146,807	10,028	27,781	38,201	51,768
Cincinnati.....	70,939	61,967	54,844	53,104	24,404	18,690	15,679	12,390	5,959	4,052	10,906	11,526	101,302	74,709	81,429	77,020	9,517	5,531	34,810	33,258
Dallas.....	58,825	46,731	43,553	43,613	18,364	19,506	15,123	11,614	6,951	3,829	6,595	6,737	84,140	70,066	65,271	61,864	6,147	5,459	26,852	27,227
New York City.....	97,816	122,202	156,574	207,665	46,660	60,220	53,807	60,432	4,668	6,529	18,976	23,686	149,144	188,951	229,357	291,684	13,074	12,614	80,194	72,348
Omaha.....	38,189	29,048	50,196	33,630	16,050	12,424	10,230	7,870	3,281	2,813	4,368	4,016	57,520	44,355	64,795	45,515	7,207	5,330	37,329	19,790
Philadelphia.....	104,370	91,025	85,355	78,254	29,342	24,702	31,297	25,967	5,097	4,606	15,254	14,583	138,809	120,333	131,906	118,505	10,559	7,420	58,660	48,682
San Francisco.....	115,662	95,867	135,424	114,144	45,462	37,134	41,629	33,299	7,555	6,231	10,955	9,487	168,679	139,232	188,008	156,929	14,641	15,040	79,122	74,136
Atlanta region:																				
Atlanta.....	15,794	11,036	7,391	6,898	5,610	4,506	2,362	2,101	1,524	1,012	1,243	1,764	22,928	16,554	10,996	10,763	1,875	1,471	3,704	4,591
Birmingham.....	9,056	8,958	9,003	12,619	2,796	2,489	1,753	1,461	664	741	1,174	874	12,516	12,188	11,930	14,954	1,698	1,497	7,398	8,430
Columbia.....	7,226	4,817	2,284	1,784	2,595	1,697	1,159	1,011	860	627	439	286	10,681	7,141	3,882	3,082	659	420	838	745
Greensboro.....	13,751	10,287	7,571	7,932	3,682	4,078	1,597	1,441	888	1,398	749	1,008	18,321	15,763	9,917	10,381	1,267	1,212	4,562	4,380
Jackson.....	4,847	3,115	1,496	2,024	1,891	1,505	797	614	452	545	381	266	7,190	5,165	2,674	2,903	786	449	808	665
Jacksonville.....	21,176	16,385	16,998	21,889	10,813	9,947	9,407	8,008	1,310	1,448	4,725	3,870	33,299	27,780	31,131	34,367	3,982	3,946	11,014	13,762
Nashville.....	10,416	6,225	7,659	4,768	2,411	1,910	1,142	870	789	808	1,552	1,528	13,616	8,943	10,353	7,166	1,196	738	3,970	2,045
Boston region:																				
Augusta.....	2,103	1,990	2,647	2,958	1,003	889	851	815	136	113	67	69	3,242	2,992	3,565	3,842	388	311	2,495	772
Boston.....	20,943	21,102	21,617	20,628	9,595	8,337	9,531	8,586	851	1,013	2,365	2,388	31,389	30,952	33,512	31,601	2,150	3,347	12,567	11,728
Burlington.....	1,093	1,144	436	477	638	873	396	200	56	84	44	45	1,807	1,601	876	722	159	134	262	224
Hartford.....	12,491	11,704	7,807	9,997	5,610	3,885	4,973	3,413	611	560	600	568	18,712	16,149	13,380	13,077	1,566	1,709	5,384	6,458
Portsmouth.....	2,012	1,445	496	364	538	511	357	266	78	50	126	114	2,628	2,006	979	744	285	292	400	380
Providence.....	3,329	3,433	1,366	1,518	1,935	1,960	1,303	1,243	117	158	91	103	5,381	5,551	2,760	2,864	717	747	685	1,015
Chicago region:																				
Chicago.....	40,315	53,613	41,023	58,210	16,550	20,410	15,445	17,580	2,157	2,574	6,583	7,836	59,082	76,597	63,051	83,625	2,909	18,843	13,124	30,004
Detroit.....	26,529	29,312	27,431	30,280	14,326	14,465	12,437	13,259	3,053	2,156	4,285	2,991	43,908	45,933	44,154	46,530	5,551	17,347	15,631	15,631
Milwaukee.....	6,277	5,533	7,613	8,179	4,015	3,990	3,176	2,180	535	516	1,258	534	10,827	9,139	12,047	10,933	2,068	2,238	5,148	4,046
Springfield.....	3,886	3,485	2,968	3,877	1,995	1,432	1,474	885	457	561	858	997	6,338	5,478	5,289	5,759	792	1,149	2,582	2,086
Cincinnati region:																				
Cincinnati.....	17,723	12,365	10,714	8,380	5,015	2,790	3,102	1,954	1,056	414	2,429	3,015	23,794	15,599	16,245	13,349	2,385	787	6,337	5,889
Cleveland.....	10,066	14,375	18,531	20,707	6,444	6,173	4,351	3,793	1,483	1,169	1,428	1,189	20,993	21,717	24,311	25,690	2,116	961	10,437	9,254
Indianapolis.....	9,335	6,425	8,192	7,567	4,278	2,859	3,070	2,376	964	850	2,731	3,128	14,577	10,164	13,992	13,072	1,721	1,628	6,622	7,599
Louisville.....	7,703	4,660	4,929	4,616	4,940	1,981	1,630	1,034	1,046	829	3,050	3,032	11,289	7,463	9,609	8,682	1,153	658	4,969	3,129
Parkersburg.....	4,142	3,369	3,061	2,881	1,807	1,518	1,055	997	497	356	375	422	6,446	5,243	4,492	4,299	674	448	1,344	1,595
Richmond.....	13,370	10,773	9,418	8,952	3,920	3,339	2,471	2,235	913	441	892	740	18,203	14,553	12,781	11,927	1,468	1,049	5,090	5,792
Dallas region:																				
Albuquerque.....	3,231	2,658	2,320	1,619	1,947	1,717	1,345	1,095	213	201	265	201	5,391	4,576	3,930	2,915	342	351	987	528
Austin.....	19,050	13,757	9,955	10,506	3,306	3,700	5,271	2,439	2,051	660	2,518	1,125	24,407	18,126	17,744	14,070	1,235	1,021	7,302	6,028
Dallas.....	18,452	13,760	14,377	10,796	5,187	5,515	3,970	3,658	3,037	2,120	3,582	2,676	20,481	20,660	18,037	1,566	1,369	5,002	3,853	
Little Rock.....	2,812	2,619	8,257	8,204	1,179	1,511	465	437	265	351	121	208	4,256	4,481	8,844	8,849	578	628	7,682	7,608
New Orleans.....	9,559	8,468	4,869	4,091	3,569	3,638	2,093	1,920	834	814	1,006	966	13,962	12,920	7,968	6,977	1,048	3,301	2,768	
Oklahoma City.....	5,721	5,479	3,774	8,397	3,176	3,425	1,973	1,965	551	576	378	655	9,448	9,482	6,125	11,017	1,259	1,042	2,578	6,443
New York City region:																				
Albany.....	6,106	5,882	3,871	5,588	2,698	3,014	2,044	2,074	580	337	997	734	9,384	9,233	6,912	8,397	1,026	871	2,801	3,164
Brooklyn.....	26,520	37,955	41,337	47,834	13,638	22,196	14,431	18,637	913	2,025	4,903	8,990	41,091	62,176	60,670	75,461	2,815	3,908	16,520	9,014
Buffalo.....	5,254	6,988	2,922	4,503	3,395	3,128	2,666	2,508	440	539	1,198	950	9,089							

Inventory of taxpayer delinquent accounts, December 1960 and 1959—Continued

Region and district	Tax groups																Inactive				
	Income				Employment				Other				Total								
	Number		Amount (thousand dollars)		Number		Amount (thousand dollars)		Number		Amount (thousand dollars)		Number		Amount (thousand dollars)		Number		Amount (thousand dollars)		
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	
San Francisco region:																					
Boise.....	1,909	1,470	658	1,523	1,068	791	656	509	264	121	67	74	3,241	2,382	1,381	2,106	319	359	263	1,280	
Helena.....	2,448	1,907	1,231	907	1,231	802	742	398	233	148	125	205	3,912	2,857	2,098	1,510	177	170	205	312	
Honolulu.....	1,216	1,255	1,037	896	770	738	631	543	78	99	159	167	2,064	2,092	1,828	1,606	136	232	418	422	
Los Angeles.....	49,271	40,938	55,551	41,827	20,005	15,736	20,468	16,199	2,029	1,557	3,307	2,537	71,305	58,231	79,326	60,562	8,107	6,785	27,506	22,490	
Phoenix.....	4,541	3,136	3,830	2,347	2,674	1,881	2,019	1,560	248	145	320	359	7,463	5,162	6,169	4,265	572	441	657	773	
Portland.....	9,231	6,337	12,370	8,523	3,140	2,659	2,248	1,857	1,267	475	488	418	13,638	9,471	15,107	10,798	1,065	1,103	6,038	3,593	
Reno.....	2,911	1,802	3,233	3,398	1,088	715	1,977	1,143	141	148	774	423	4,140	2,665	5,984	4,965	218	244	2,316	2,879	
Salt Lake City.....	2,430	2,588	2,022	2,746	1,517	1,137	968	741	155	204	171	117	4,102	3,929	3,100	3,605	334	349	1,165	1,722	
San Francisco.....	32,348	27,223	47,886	45,624	8,972	8,360	7,909	7,103	2,328	2,414	3,865	3,899	43,648	37,997	59,661	56,626	2,789	4,179	37,694	37,782	
Seattle.....	9,357	9,211	7,605	6,352	4,997	4,315	4,011	3,246	812	920	1,678	1,288	15,166	14,446	13,294	10,886	944	1,178	2,858	2,883	
International operations division.....	20,104	19,854	48,544	35,062	2,091	1,557	918	435	176	157	1,717	428	22,371	21,568	51,178	35,925	775	483	13,890	13,022	
Puerto Rico.....	583	549	168	102	1,616	1,129	428	260	6	4	90	31	2,205	1,682	686	393	169	219	203	122	
All other.....	19,521	19,305	48,375	34,960	475	428	490	175	170	153	1,627	397	20,166	19,886	50,492	35,532	606	264	13,687	12,901	

NOTE.—Owing to rounding, components do not always add to totals.

U.S. POSITION REGARDING ADMISSION OF RED CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, in the Friday, April 28, issue of the Washington Post appeared an article captioned "Kennedy Backs New Approach to China Issue." This article states, among other things, that the President and his advisers are convinced that the United States can no longer keep Communist China out of the United Nations, and that the time has come for a new approach to the China problem. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KENNEDY BACKS NEW APPROACH TO CHINA ISSUE

President Kennedy and his advisers are convinced that the United States can no longer keep Communist China out of the United Nations and that the time has come for a new approach to the China problem.

The United States "continues to be opposed under present conditions to the admission of Red China" to the U.N., the President told his April 12 news conference. According to informed sources, however, the new administration doubts both the wisdom and the practicability of clinging to the present policy.

No decision has been reached as to what new course to pursue. But some decision will be needed before the 16th session of the U.N. General Assembly convenes in September.

Last October, the Assembly voted for the 10th consecutive year not to debate the question of seating Red China. But the vote was 42 to 34, with 22 countries abstaining. Since then, moreover, three of America's allies—Britain, Canada, and Brazil—have indicated they will no longer support the U.S. sponsored moratorium.

This leaves the administration with three basic alternatives: to stage an all-out arm-twisting battle to swing the votes needed to extend the moratorium, to let the Assembly work its will and suffer the consequences of defeat, or to take the lead in proposing a new approach.

The first alternative, it is now believed, would be too costly in terms of keeping or winning support for other U.S. foreign policy objectives. The second would be undesirable for many reasons, even if preferable to the first. But the third course, while viewed as the most desirable, is also recognized as the most difficult to pursue.

TWO CHINAS AGAIN

What is involved, in the final analysis, is the two-China approach. In its purest form, this calls for switching China's representation in the United Nations from the Nationalist Government on Formosa to the Communist regime in Peking, while admitting the Nationalists as representatives of a new country—the Republic of Formosa.

Variations of this approach have been supported in the past by three of President Kennedy's key advisers—former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles, and Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai E. Stevenson. Administration sources now say that a two-China approach is generally regarded as the only sensible ultimate solution.

The first stumbling block to developing such a policy is the fact that it has been rejected repeatedly and emphatically by both the Chinese Nationalists and the Communists. The former say they will quit the U.N. if the Peking regime is seated; the latter say they won't enter the U.N. so long as the Nationalists are there.

It is apparent that the administration cannot openly champion a two-China approach without some assurance that the Nationalists, at least, could be persuaded to go along. What the Nationalists do may depend, in turn, on the degree to which they believe they can rally the support of American public opinion in any showdown.

POWERFUL LOBBY

Such support has been manifested in impressive fashion over the past decade, since the China lobby of pro-Nationalists helped to shape the U.S. policy in full support for the Chiang Kai-shek regime as the true Government of China.

Congress has expressed its opposition to seating the Communists in the U.N. no less than 16 times since 1951. Only four Representatives opposed this stand when the House last voted on the matter in 1959; three of the four were defeated at the polls last November.

When President Kennedy reaffirmed this policy on April 12, the Republican leaders in Congress promptly called for another sense-of-Congress resolution to uphold the President. The Cuban crisis served to postpone any such action, but there is no question that many Democrats as well as Republicans are prepared to challenge any attempt by the Kennedy administration to bring about a two-China policy.

It is plain, therefore, that any decision to abandon the present U.S. position will lead to a major domestic political controversy. That is why some observers feel that, in meeting the forthcoming challenge in the U.N., the administration will choose the second of its three alternative courses, and accept a diplomatic defeat as making the best of a bad deal.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, articles of this type cause continuing concern on the part of the American people over rumors and reports that the new administration has, in fact, adopted a defeatist attitude over the admission of Red China to the United Nations. As I pointed out on April 13, in commenting on an article in the April 12 issue of the Washington Evening Star, which quoted informed diplomats in London as stating that President Kennedy's administration has decided not to oppose U.N. debate next fall on Red China's admission to the United Nations, the United States is in danger of losing its reputation among our allies and the uncommitted nations for firmness toward communism. That is why I then said that I thought the President should repudiate any such policy. All that I have seen is that the President labeled the report as "inaccurate"; but that is not enough; and, particularly, it is not enough in view of this latest article in the Washington Post.

A penetrating analysis of the situation involving the President's advisers was written by Constantine Brown, and was published in the April 27 issue of the Washington Evening Star. If, indeed, some of these advisers are responsible for a new policy toward Red China, or for seeking to obtain a new policy to-

ward Red China, which looks to weak submission to so-called inevitability of her admission to the United Nations, then the President either should change advisers or should see to it that in the future there is no repetition of such advice from them. The time to do this is now. If there is further delay there will appear more articles purporting to quote informed diplomats or administration advisers to the effect that our policy toward Red China has weakened.

If such articles are calculated to soften up public opinion, I suggest that they will not have that effect at all. Instead, they will merely provoke suspicion and disunity among our people at a time when confidence, trust, and, above all, firmness of purpose must be maintained.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article written by Mr. Brown printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSE ADVISERS: AIDS SAID TO HAVE MORE THAN EQUAL SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISTAKES

(By Constantine Brown)

The first 3 months of the Kennedy administration have come to an end with America at its lowest ebb in many years so far as international prestige is concerned. Mistakes have followed mistakes.

While the Chief Executive has assumed sole responsibility for what has happened in at least three corners of the world, there is no doubt that his intimate advisers have more than an equal share of responsibility. These men, almost without exception, are learned and studious economists, historians, and scientists who have been able to deliver splendid lectures to their admiring students or who have written books and magazine articles winning plaudits from many intellectuals and book reviewers. But most of them have lived, relatively speaking, in the ivory tower of theory and have associated principally with other people who shared their theoretical thinking. Diplomacy and affairs of state, these days in particular, require a sense of sometimes ruthless reality. Perhaps the uneducated Nikita Khrushchev could serve as the best example of what modern diplomacy must cope with.

In the 3 months since Mr. Kennedy took office amid the loud approval, not only of the American people, but also of the rest of the world, we have lost more ground internationally than in the last 10 years. Mr. Kennedy, energetic, personable, articulate and full of the best intentions, makes an excellent impression on nearly everybody. His television appearances are described as nonpareil. But in these trying days, when Western civilization is on the brink, more than that is required—a maturity, if not of the Chief Executive himself, at least of those who surround him so closely.

It is in this that he has failed. The enormous blunders of the last 3 months are the result of the lack of realism and maturity of his entourage. The speeches and declarations made by the Chief Executive are inspiring, forthright and strong. But they are never followed by action.

For instance, powerful words were expressed when the Russians initiated the crisis in Laos. To back up his words, a carrier and two destroyers were ordered to Saigon from Hong Kong. But all knowing quarters in Washington expressed confidentially the belief that these were mere gestures and that we would never actually intervene. Further, the crisis in Laos actually was a Russian-American affair. Yet we

accepted Britain as our middleman. The cease-fire agreement between Moscow and London came into effect only weeks after it was first proposed, when the Russian-backed Communist Lao troops already had taken the most important strategic points. It is an open secret that we accepted the terms demanded by the Soviets.

The fiasco in Cuba was one of the most monumental blunders ever committed by our frequently faltering diplomacy. Not only was the whole operation, directed from Washington in its initial phases, all wrong, but we announced before it occurred that we would not give it the backing without which it could never succeed.

It was folly to imagine that a group of 1,500 men could succeed against Fidel Castro's forces, 100 times as big and supported by Migs and Russian tanks, all manned by crews from Poland, Czechoslovakia and presumably China. Moreover, it was foolish planning to land the would-be rescuers of Cuba on only one strip 400 feet deep and half a mile long. Those conversant with such operations say that to make a successful movement it was necessary to choose several beaches on the more than 2,000-mile coastline of Cuba. It is highly doubtful that the operation was planned by our military, who have had such an excellent record for landings in World War II and in Korea.

Finally, the immaturity of Mr. Kennedy's advisers, whom he appears to follow closely, once more was demonstrated in the Algerian crisis, when the Chief Executive offered President de Gaulle of France all our support, including the use of our 6th Fleet and Armed Forces in Europe. It apparently was not realized that no French leader, any more than an American or British, would let foreign troops intervene in a purely national and domestic affair. There is no doubt that General de Gaulle would have preferred to go down to defeat rather than permit foreign soldiers to shoot at Frenchmen.

NECESSITY OF LESS TALK ABOUT PLANS, AND MORE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, last week, in speaking before the publishers' luncheon, President Kennedy called upon the members of the press to exercise a greater degree of restraint in writing articles which could affect our national security.

Certainly, all are in agreement that the press should exercise the proper restraint in dealing with such articles; and I think the record will show that they have done so.

In many cases, even when our country was not at war, the newspapers have exercised great restraint. The Wall Street Journal today cites one particular case: Last winter the New York Herald Tribune had the story of the imminent release of the RB-47 fliers. That was an important scoop for that paper; but upon the request of Washington, and in the interest of assuring that the fliers' release would go through, the newspaper killed the story.

While giving the press credit for their cooperation, and at the same time without in any way releasing them from any of their responsibility, I want to emphasize today that I think the real problem lies, not so much with the press, as it does with the irresponsible manner in which many of these stories are built up, oftentimes to fantastic proportions, by the

publicity agents of the Government itself. The Cuban fiasco was a perfect example of the disastrous results to our international prestige when those responsible give no consideration to the possibility that something may go wrong.

Now we are witnessing another tremendous buildup of a project which, if successful, will represent a great step forward in American space exploration; but if there is a failure, it will be looked upon as another American fiasco.

I refer, of course, to the proposed launching of an astronaut into space, which is being widely heralded as scheduled for tomorrow.

Administration officials responsible for this project are so confident of its success that they have spent the last 10 days in announcing to the world what a great achievement they expect to accomplish this week at Cape Canaveral. Approximately 500 reporters and photographers from all over the world have been invited there to witness the success of the first Yank-in-space project. I fail to find where any thought has been given as to what effect this tremendous buildup will have upon the American prestige should the attempt be a failure.

It is generally recognized that Russia had at least two failures before they were successful in putting a man into space. Yet the world was told only about their success.

It is long past time when administration officials should stop talking about their great plans, and should devote more of their efforts toward constructive work in getting the job done.

One cannot blame the members of the press for the Cuban fiasco. One cannot blame the members of the press if there is another fiasco at Cape Canaveral this week.

I have talked with representatives of the executive branch, and have suggested that it would be the better part of wisdom if the administration were to cancel immediately all publicized plans for putting an astronaut into space this week, and then reschedule the attempt for some future, undisclosed date. Then when this project is rescheduled, it should refrain from any publicity until after it has actually been attempted.

I am not saying we should start covering up our failures. Our country is big enough and strong enough to admit failures. But in the interest of good, commonsense, let us stop bragging about them.

Frankly, I think that if the administration would fire nine-tenths of its public relations officers in all of the departments, and would use that money for constructive workers, there would be fewer failures.

INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, it is timely to consider the strategy of this administration in trying to get bipartisan support of international policies which have brought us to the brink of both hot and cold wars. The President has courteously conferred with leaders of the Republican Party, like General

Eisenhower, Governor Rockefeller, and Richard Nixon. Apparently they have given assurances that whatever strategy is utilized by the President in these crucial days will receive unqualified approval of Republican leaders.

Mr. President, it is time to point out that the strength of our Government is not to be found in patriotic endorsement of whatever action is taken by the President in meeting the threat of Soviet aggression. If we are to utilize effectively the resources of our country, then certainly Members of the Congress should be given some consideration in reflecting public sentiment.

If it is desirable and beneficial that we should have only one viewpoint and one-party Government, then obviously every American who has some misgivings about what is being done at the international level should be ignored. If we become embroiled in war, then it will no longer be the prerogative of any American to offer advice or counsel to the Democratic leadership of this administration.

Mr. President, I believe the essential strength of our Government today depends upon the collective thinking of all Americans, and not just those who find themselves in control of the White House and the executive department of Government. I believe that it is generally recognized by all Americans that when our country is on the brink of involvement in a hot war, we must close ranks and support policies which will insure national survival. This does not mean a one-party government. It means that Congress has some responsibility to review White House policies and to insist that boobytraps and blunders be avoided before we become involved in an all-out nuclear war which may destroy our country.

Mr. President, no one will deny that when executive policies prove successful the Democrats assume full credit for directing the affairs of state. When mistakes and blunders are made, then there is little justification for asking the minority party and Republican leaders to assume responsibility for policies in the formulation of which they have had little, if any, responsibility. All Americans will inevitably face the same fate in military conflict with the Soviet nations. Therefore, it is most important that we give full recognition to utilizing the resources of a two-party system which has proved so effective in the history of our Republic.

Mr. President, the United States today faces many challenges throughout the world. We have only limited support among so-called allies, and it is apparent that if we become the victims of Communist conniving, we have no alternative but to support the Commander in Chief. Congress has joint responsibility, and this means not only a few leaders, but all the elected representatives of the people who must provide the manpower, the finances, and the patriotic support essential to national survival. Congress will forfeit its constitutional rights un-

less it meets this challenge with courage and patriotic devotion to the welfare of our country.

LAW DAY

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, it is fitting that the Nation should observe a day proclaimed as Law Day as is May 1 of each year, because this Nation's very society and structure rest upon the philosophy of the rule of law.

May 1 was first proclaimed Law Day by President Dwight Eisenhower in 1958. It is significant that we should set aside as Law Day the very day used by troublemakers throughout the Western World for disorder and riots. To me, this observance seems typically American. Because our system of law is nonrigid and flexible, we have been able to adjust to the great stresses of the past 175 years without damage to our fundamental beliefs and culture. Surely this is the hallmark of a free and mature land.

"Equal justice under law" is engraved in marble above the entrance to the U.S. Supreme Court Building. It is a fitting motto, not only for the Court, but for the whole American Nation. For it is the law which bred us, led us, and fed us.

When our forefathers came together in a new world to proclaim a new nation conceived in liberty, they drew their propositions largely from Aristotle's natural law. "I pray God these principles may be eternal," wrote Thomas Jefferson.

On a broader scale only as the whole world comes to accept a rule of law, and agree on its common principles, will there be hope for a lasting peace.

Law Day is indeed an important and significant observance.

THE MINNESOTA UNION ADVOCATE CELEBRATES ITS 65TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to invite the Senate's attention to the 65th birthday of one of America's finest labor newspapers, the Minnesota Union Advocate of St. Paul, Minn.

This paper, which is read by more than 50,000 families in the St. Paul area, not only reports what is happening in the labor movement, but it also serves as an articulate spokesman for humanitarian programs of interest and concern to people in the community from all walks of life. In so doing the Minnesota Union Advocate is true to the union movement's tradition and principle of working for the common good.

I salute the Minnesota Union Advocate for its fine record and I wish it many, many more happy birthdays. Let me also take this occasion to pay tribute to the devoted and talented editor of that paper, Mr. Earl M. Almquist, and to his predecessor, A. F. Lockhart, who served in that position for over 24 years.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the anniversary issue of the Minnesota Union Advocate along with

an article telling the history of that fine paper, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Minnesota Union Advocate, Apr. 20, 1961]

ADVOCATE REACHES 65TH BIRTHDAY AND STARTS FULL SPEED FORWARD

The Minnesota Union Advocate, which every one of you in the trade union movement in this area can accurately refer to as your newspaper, observes its 65th anniversary this week.

And needless to say, your Union Advocate upon reaching its 65th birthday is giving no thought whatsoever to retirement upon social security and/or other benefits, regardless of the fact that to millions of workers this is a highly pleasing prospect.

Brother, we're just getting our second wind.

Your Union Advocate, its staff and, we trust, the overwhelming majority of its union member subscribers and their families, are imbued with a deep conviction that a labor weekly newspaper is a fundamental and essential part of the community as a whole.

If a community the size of the Greater St. Paul area is to be a healthy, growing and truly good community, the voices of the 50,000 union subscribers to the Union Advocate must be heard and given equitable consideration.

And while a weekly labor newspaper is by no means the only medium for making articulate the aspirations, the hopes, the desires and the great contributions of the 50,000 union workers and their families, it is, probably, the one medium which can produce the greatest impact at any one time.

So, the assignment undertaken by your Union Advocate, or any other labor paper, is of importance not only to members of organized labor and their families, but to the total community of which they are so big and so essential a segment.

Now, while the responsibilities of a labor newspaper such as the Union Advocate may be said to be of a twofold nature—first the responsibility to the trade unionists it was founded primarily to serve, and second to the community as a whole—actually they are almost inseparable.

That is so obvious that the explanation is admittedly a cliché. What is really good for the community as a whole is good for all organized labor, and vice versa.

Growth of any community, accompanied by expansion of business and industrial facilities, is good for all who work for a wage or salary, union members or not, because that means more jobs and better paying jobs.

And when there is full employment at good pay that is an excellent thing for the community as a whole because well-paid workers who enjoy job security are eager buyers and consumers who make business hum, and they are taxpayers whose payments contribute mightily to the ability of the community, State, and Nation to provide essential services.

(Inasmuch as a parenthetical observation about taxes is inevitable in any discussion of fundamentals, it is pointed out here that those who justly argue for "broadening the tax base" must ever keep in mind that the tax base can be broadened only through broadening and deepening the income or taxable base.)

Because the organized labor movement is so widely not understood correctly, or even misunderstood completely, quite often as a result of attacks by those opposed to trade unionism, one of the first duties of a news-

paper such as the Union Advocate is to tell labor's side of the story.

This, we believe, is not only necessary but perfectly proper, because it is a basic American tradition as well as an integral part of our judicial system to give every individual or group the right to be heard, the right to plead his case, the right to reply to criticism or attack.

Another duty, equally or even more important, is a labor newspaper's responsibility to inform its readers truthfully and accurately.

Sometimes that is not a pleasant duty, but it cannot—must not—be shirked. We in the labor movement experience our setbacks and disappointments as well as our triumphs, great or small, and the rank-and-file membership of organized labor is entitled to the story, whether the news is good or bad.

In this area, as in the Nation as a whole, those who compose the labor movement have achieved the maturity to take the bitter with the sweet, the stature to regard obstacles or reverses as challenges rather than as defeats. And that makes publication of your Union Advocate a pleasure as well as important assignment.

So, on this 65th anniversary occasion, permit your Union Advocate to extend a "happy birthday" greeting to you. Why not? You, the union subscribers, own this newspaper, you know.

[From the Minnesota Union Advocate,
Apr. 20, 1961]

THIS IS THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE OF THE
UNION ADVOCATE

Your Minnesota Union Advocate observes its 65th anniversary this week, humbly proud to be the official voice of the organized labor movement in this area.

Like any other labor newspaper worthy of the name, your Union Advocate is a publication of service and information, dedicated to the betterment of the community as a whole as well as the trade union movement.

This newspaper is the official voice of labor in this area because it is owned by the St. Paul AFL-CIO Trades and Labor Assembly, and serves to express the policies and views of that body and its affiliated locals as well as the tens of thousands of individual union members in this Greater St. Paul area.

Another birthday for the Union Advocate—even so venerable a one as the 65th—is noteworthy only because it serves primarily to mark another date in the history of organized labor's continuing progress.

And so once a year, to refresh the memory of the oldtimers and to acquaint new union members with the story of the labor newspaper they own, we print a brief history of the Minnesota Union Advocate.

This newspaper was established 65 years ago by P. J. Geraghty, longtime member of the Typographical Union and an AFL organizer in the Twin Cities.

The paper started with at least the semblance of its own mechanical plant in the back room of the assembly halls at Third and Wabasha, and was printed on an old Gordon foot treadle job press—one page at a time.

Cornelius Guiney bought the mailing list and records from Geraghty, moved the plant to the old union block, present athletic club site, and operated it as a private enterprise. The labor movement did not subsidize the paper, but it generally supported the trade unions as long as there was no union opposition to Guiney's programs.

In 1920, Guiney sold the Advocate's title and goodwill to a corporation made up of the delegates to the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, and ownership of the paper thus went to labor.

William Mahoney was selected as editor-manager, and the first issue under his direc-

tion was published September 10, 1920. A few years later Fred Miller joined the Advocate staff, and when Mahoney was elected mayor of St. Paul in 1932, Miller was named editor-manager.

A. F. Lockhart was named editor March 21, 1932, and held that title until April 1, 1938, when Miller resigned and Lockhart was given the title "managing editor."

"Lock" afterward gained the distinction of being the only labor editor in the United States listed in Who's Who.

The Advocate office was located at 158 East Third Street until it was moved into new quarters in the Labor Temple in March 1928, the same year that the paper bought a 16-page Goss press and began 100-percent production on its own power.

In the fall of 1947 the Advocate installed a unitubular Duplex rotary press, one of the most modern newspaper presses west of Chicago. Later, new typesetting machines and an automatic mailing machine were added, plus color units on the big press.

Lockhart, whose column, "Looking Things Over With Lock," continues to add sparkle to page 1 of each issue of the Advocate, retired as editor in September 1956.

Earl Almqvist was named editor and Alan Larson was appointed business manager.

Note: "Lock" is enjoying his retirement in Florida, but he's really thrilled any time he receives a card or note from any of you fellows he knew and worked with so many years. So drop him a line at 2045 Highway 19 North, Clearwater, Fla.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD OF COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, recently I received a letter from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds listing policy recommendations of the council's national board of directors.

These recommendations deserve the careful attention of all people who are seriously concerned about the welfare of the American people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS
AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.,
New York, N.Y., April 25, 1961.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HUMPHREY: I am pleased to inform you of the following actions taken recently by our national board of directors:

Medical care for the aged: Reaffirmed its support for the principle of the use of the old-age and survivors insurance program for financing an expanded program of health services for persons covered by the Social Security Act.

Community health planning: Urged congressional appropriations to establish a Bureau of Community Health in the U.S. Public Health Service.

Nursing homes: Endorsed increased Federal matching grants to the States for construction of skilled nursing homes, with high quality of service.

General public assistance: Reaffirmed the position that Federal public assistance should be extended to provide financial aid and other service to all needy persons not covered by Federal law, with no restrictions

on eligibility based upon residence or citizenship requirements.

Aid to dependent children: Endorsed the administration's recommendation to extend aid to dependent children to families of unemployed father without other resources.

The board also received with favor the action of the Federal Government in denying funds after July 1 to the few States which have withheld aid to dependent children because of illegitimate parenthood.

Residence laws: Voiced continued opposition to length of residence requirements for public or private assistance, and urged that Federal welfare legislation should bar such restrictions in use of Federal funds.

Research and demonstration: Endorsed the budget recommendation of \$1,500,000 for research and demonstration programs in the causes of family dependency and disability.

Training grants: Reaffirmed support for Federal appropriations for training grants for social welfare professional personnel.

We hope that these measures, which in a number of instances have been recommended by the administration, will have your full support.

Sincerely yours,

IRVING KANE,
President.

DEATH OF FATHER ROBERT J. SLAVIN

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, on Thursday of last week I, along with over 2,000 persons, attended the funeral of Father Robert J. Slavin, O.P., S.T.D., president of Providence College. The overwhelming tributes accorded to Father Slavin on Thursday by these people from all walks of life emphasized most eloquently the great loss to Providence College, the State of Rhode Island, and the Nation, occasioned by the death of this man.

Father Slavin, born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1907, was educated at Boston College High School, Providence College, and Dominican Seminaries. He was ordained as a priest in the Order of Preachers in 1934. From that date until his untimely death 4 days ago, this sincere and scholarly man dedicated his efforts to the educational profession. Father Slavin served as president of Providence College since May 1947. During these few years this institution doubled the size of its faculty and student body and made outstanding progress in its building program and educational processes.

The loss of this vigorous and dedicated educator, philosopher, administrator, and author is particularly inopportune at this crucial time in our Nation's struggle for educational excellence. The educational philosophy to which Father Slavin was dedicated is best described by the one word which is the motto of Providence College, "Veritas." Truth was the very essence of this man's objective. Truth was the means and the end of his spiritual and intellectual life. The impact of Father Slavin's philosophy on Providence College, people of Rhode Island, and his many friends and associates throughout the country was great. All who knew, knew of, or worked with this man are indeed sorrowful at his passing.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Might of Excellence," from the Providence Visitor:

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Providence Visitor, Apr. 28, 1961]
THE MIGHT OF EXCELLENCE

The death of the Very Reverend Robert J. Slavin, O.P., has brought forth a great many splendid tributes from leaders in education and public life. The messages that have literally poured into Providence College express not only the general sense of deep and sudden loss but also provide striking evidence of the extent of Father Slavin's good influence upon his fellow men, not only here in Rhode Island but throughout the entire Nation.

In his keynote address before the national convention of the NCEA last year, Father Slavin quoted one of his own favorite passages from the ancient Greek poet Hesiod: "Before the might of excellence the high gods have set exertion. Long is the road thereto and steep and rough at the first. But when the height is achieved, then there is ease, though grievously hard in the winning." Father Slavin set the goal of excellence for himself and for Providence College. The record of his attainment of that goal is the record of his life as a Dominican priest and a Catholic college president.

The facts and figures which describe the remarkable physical expansion of the college during the 14 years of Father Slavin's administration are impressive. They cannot, however, even begin to convey a true sense of the self-sacrificing dedication of the man who made that physical expansion possible. Father Slavin found Providence College emerging from the many problems of the years of World War II. His distinguished predecessors had built well and he saw at once the true potentialities with which the college was endowed. He never rested in his efforts to bring those potentialities to the fullness of actuality and the college of today is the evidence of how well he did so.

Father Slavin stood in the community of American colleges and universities as a true representative of the wisdom of Catholicism. He was not content with what he once described as the "abortive intellectual culture," which lacks true integration and ignores the cultivation of the moral virtues. He never made the common modern blunder of confusing the mere accumulation of information with true learning. Catholic philosophy and theology were the guideposts of Father Slavin's daily life. He lived what he knew and taught. Attaching great value to excellence in programs for both the arts and the sciences and promoting fine athletic teams, Father Slavin never lost sight of the true end of Catholic education—the man made perfect in Christ.

The people of Rhode Island and the many friends of Providence College all over the country share the grief of the present college community today. Father Slavin had new goals of excellence always before him. Now that he has gone to the reward of all his striving, we have every confidence that the college he served so well will continue to pursue the goals he set.

OREGON'S COASTAL DRIVE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the "Travel" section of the New York Times for Sunday, April 30, 1961, carried a most graphic account of one of the Nation's loveliest scenic areas—the coastline of Oregon.

The Times story compared the trip along Oregon's Pacific shore to a world-

wide tourist attraction in Italy, Amalfi Drive above the Tyrrhenian Sea. Oregon's coastal drive is 400 miles long, compared to the 26 miles of the Amalfi Drive; in addition, the Oregon coast drive includes a chain of campsites and recreation areas.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 30, 1961]
AMALFI DRIVE, U.S.A. STYLE—OREGON'S 400-MILE-LONG COASTAL ROAD IS AMERICA'S ANSWER TO ITALIAN HIGHWAY, BUT IT IS UNPAVED, UNMARKED

(By Henry N. Ferguson)

ASTORIA, OREG.—Many Americans who visit Italy feel their stay there is not complete unless they have experienced the thrill of traveling over the famous Amalfi Drive, the 26-mile highway carved into cliffs high above the Tyrrhenian Sea. A serpent of a road writhing against the flank of the mountains, it improvises its way around the peninsula of Sorrento, carrying on a constant, nerve-tingling flirtation with the sea below.

But Americans need not leave their own shores to enjoy the beauty of such a spectacular coastal highway. They have Amalfi's counterpart right in their own backyard here in Oregon. The difference is that no tranquilizer pills are necessary to soothe jangled nerves at the end of the trail.

TOP OF LIST

Each year more delighted motorists are discovering Oregon's 400-mile coastal road, certainly one of the most unusual public highways in the Nation. It is completely unpaved and devoid of confusing road markers. It even lacks a route number of its own. Nevertheless, this highway is near the top of the list of Oregon vacation attractions.

There is a story behind this distinctive road. In 1913, Gov. Oswald West became concerned with the fact that hundreds of acres along the Oregon coast had been sold to private individuals and real estate companies, often for as little as \$1.50 an acre.

After a hard-fought battle, Governor West finally pushed through the State legislature a bill making the entire Oregon coastline, from the Columbia River to the California line, a public right-of-way. The land was declared forever open to the public, the only exception being acreage already sold, including about 23 miles of beach.

As a result, Oregon today is the only coastal State that has reserved its beaches for the public. This long stretch of shoreline is free to all visitors, and its scenic attractions compare favorably with the best the country has to offer.

Oregon's coastal road boasts no ancient monuments as does the Amalfi Drive. Instead, it is a wild and varied fringe of land, almost as unspoiled today as it was when Lewis and Clark reached it.

A narrow, broken strip, it is hemmed in by the coast range, which rises 25 miles to the east and sends lateral spurs down to the sea. From the Columbia River southward, the shore is a succession of sandy beaches, serried dunes, forested headlands, and cliffs that rise steeply out of the surf.

LUSH GREENERY

Huge black boulders jut from the water, and gnarled trees, bent by age and wind, grow along the shore. Seasonal temperatures range from 40° to 85°, and the area's average annual rainfall of 75 inches insures a lush growth of greenery.

Comparatively few people enjoy these beaches, which are some of the most scenic

in the world, because most motorists choose the faster inland highway, U.S. 101. Service stations, motels, and small villages are scattered along the shore road, but such reminders of civilization rarely intrude upon the natural scenery.

The administration of the coastal area is completely in the hands of the State highway department. Through the years, the department has established a chain of campsites and recreation facilities along the shore. These parks, spaced about 10 miles apart, provide vacationists with facilities for swimming, sunbathing, golfing, horseback riding, deep-sea fishing, and surf casting.

Some local groups have formed racing associations, which conduct frequent hotrod events on the natural drag strips along the beach.

Beachcombing also is popular among visitors. Multicolored agates, oddly twisted driftwood, occasional "message" bottles, and even glass floats from Japanese fishing nets, washed ashore by the mild Japanese Current, are common rewards for the collector.

DUNES AND FLOWERS

The coast grows in magnificence as one travels south toward the California line. One sees mountains meet the surf, sand dunes embroidered with yellow verbena and forests that are wildflowers wonderlands. The road passes Seal Rock, the fishing village of Waldport and scenic Cape Perpetua. At Heceta Head, named for the Spaniard who sighted it in 1775, there stands a white lighthouse outlined against the sky.

At the lumber center of Coos Bay, south of Umpqua Light, there is a huge lumber mill where tramp steamers load up for foreign ports. Myrtlewood novelties are made and sold in North Bend, and a side trip to Cape Arago, with its three State parks, is well worth while. Battle Rock State Park in Port Orford, is a wild, beautiful beach where the surf is strong and the sunsets are breathtaking.

Cape Sebastian affords a fine view of miles of coastline, where massive rock monoliths shatter the incoming waves into clouds of spray. Angora sheep roam the cliffsides near Pistol River, and, near Brookings, there are farms with acres of lilies.

SHIP GRAVEYARD

Near the California border is a jumble of jagged rocks where, from the days of the Spanish galleons in the 16th century, many ships have come to grief. The skeletons of these wrecks lie buried in the sand.

Last winter, as in years past, many coastal residents kept an eye peeled for storm warnings, watched the winter storms send long Pacific rollers crashing against the rocks. It is a sight not easily forgotten.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, there appeared in the April 18 issue of Oregon Education an editorial entitled "No Prizes for Second Place." I ask unanimous consent that the text of this editorial be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NO PRIZES FOR SECOND PLACE

"There are no prizes for second place," declared a dismayed Congressman shortly after Russia orbited the first man in space this month. The feat underscored the Soviet lead into a new era for mankind.

What the Congressman and too large a segment of the American public fail to understand is that for far too long education has been accorded a second place among the U.S. national concerns. No. 1 concern has

been maintenance of the world's most lavish living standard.

Since World War II's start educators have consistently urged more funds for school needs. But schools have been maintained on a constant marginal basis—high teacher turnover among districts, alarming losses of trained educators in classrooms, meager supplies. And the precarious profession has lured no substantial numbers of new recruits, despite widely known facts that the "work is steady," "there will always be jobs," and birthrate bulges "will increase demand" for some time to come.

For some, second-place education was good enough; dad and granddad had not fared so well.

The era of space development fast approached.

Sputnik I temporarily shattered our national complacency. More money and effort were poured into the missile race, and America relaxed slightly as Explorer went into orbit and then a small flood of tiny U.S. space bits.

Out of the flurry came the National Defense Education Act. Education in specific areas—science, math, foreign languages, and guidance—received a substantial national stimulation with defense needs in mind.

But when Major Gagarin looped the earth and landed safely amid worldwide acclaim, where did we find ourselves? "Orbit Feat Bothers Congress," said one news headline ultraconservatively.

Where did we find ourselves?

The 1961 Oregon Legislature was buffing its nails, leisurely speculating about a \$10 or \$20 increase in the basic school support fund, with a few members perhaps pondering no increase at all. And Morse-Thompson legislation in Congress (S. 1021 and H.R. 4970) was near paralysis from a spiderlike injection of religious issues.

The new Russian accomplishment—more substantial than sputnik—may jar complacency again. It should totally energize our national will toward dramatic educational change.

Loudly publicized U.S. preparations are well along to launch an astronaut within the next few weeks. A success—even though belated—will invite return to our frenetic pursuit of easy living.

No less than full national dedication is required in the race for space. Defense, with around \$44 billion budgeted this year, is primarily a delaying proposition in the struggle for world leadership. And the Nation's investment of about \$17 billion in education this year is principally for maintenance—maintaining the current level of education for increasing numbers of pupils. Development and imagination in education require substantially more than this 3½ percent of our gross national product.

In education—in the active minds of men—lies the offensive, the leadership, the tremendous developments of tomorrow.

We still have the time and resources to catch up. The question is, Will we?

As Utah's Representative KING said, "There are no prizes for second place."

LAO AID PROGRAM

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on April 6 of this year I had printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Drew Pearson entitled "United States Bungled Lao Aid Program."

The Comptroller General of the United States has written me about this article, and the paragraph of it, which read:

When Haynes Miller, an auditor for the General Accounting Office in Washington, came to Laos to check on expenditures, he reported the above improprieties and prob-

lems both to Washington and to local U.S. officials in Laos.

The General Accounting Office has informed me that Haynes Miller was not an employee of the U.S. General Accounting Office. In the seventh report by the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives, House Report No. 546, dated June 15, 1959, page 16, it is reported that Haynes Miller was an International Cooperation Administration auditor assigned to Laos.

GAO feels it is important that this point be corrected since the General Accounting Office is an independent agency within the legislative branch of the Government and is not under the control or direction of the State Department. It has so advised Mr. Pearson of this fact, and I wish the matter to be cleared up insofar as the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is concerned, as well.

PENNSYLVANIA RACING SCANDALS

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am sure that many Senators have read of the scandals in Pennsylvania that have developed over the jockeying for the four harness racetrack licenses available in that Commonwealth. But it would be helpful to have a more complete account in the RECORD since there is every evidence that these scandals will grow worse before they are cleaned up. The theme song seems to be "Horses, horses, horses; bosses, bosses, bosses."

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD one news article and five editorials on this subject.

There being no objection, the article and editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Apr. 17, 1961]

SHEPPARD WON'T QUIT RACE BOARD—CHAIRMAN SCORES LICENSE GRANTED TO CLARK IN PHILLY

(By Frank M. Matthews)

HARRISBURG, April 6.—Chairman L. B. Sheppard of the State racing commission said tonight that he will remain on the job to try to see that Pennsylvania is given harness racing and parimutuel betting.

The multimillionaire chairman, who yesterday blasted his fellow commission members for granting a license to James P. Clark, finance chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic organization, added that he believes three licenses should be awarded in the Philadelphia area.

He said yesterday that Clark, along with Arthur Rooney and Dan Parish, both of Pittsburgh and friends of Gov. David Lawrence, were attempting to set up a monopoly on all financially desirable harness racing in the Philadelphia area.

WOULD RESIGN

Earlier, Sheppard had said that he would resign if politics interfered with equitable operation of racing in Pennsylvania under the new parimutuel law.

But tonight Sheppard, nationally known breeder of standard bred horses and former champion driver, said that nobody is going to freeze him out.

"I'm not going to give up my objectives to see that the people of Pennsylvania get proper harness racing, no matter where the chips may fall," Sheppard said.

He said that the meeting in which the license was awarded yesterday to Clark's Liberty Bell organization was done so by

prearrangement on the part of Racing Commissioners Martin Cusick, of Sharpville, and Edward J. Kane of Philadelphia. Cusick and Kane are Democrats. Sheppard is a Republican.

"It was cut and dried long before Wednesday's meeting of the commission," Sheppard said. "They gave me a double barreled shot in the back."

The next meeting of the racing commission is scheduled tentatively for May 22. Sheppard does not know what he is going to do at that meeting.

"Wednesday's meeting definitely showed they had some prearranged cut-and-dried plan to give the Clark crowd a license and defer action on the other 12 applications," Chairman Sheppard said.

TO SIT ON FENCE

"I'll have to sit on the fence and see what happens between now and the next meeting."

Sheppard charged yesterday that the plan of the Clark crowd was for the Liberty Bell racing organization to operate for 50 days—the maximum allowed one group—and for Rooney and Parrish to lease the track for a second 50-day period of racing.

He said that Clark, who is a powerful political influence, had been adamant that only 100 days of racing should be permitted in the Philadelphia area. Sheppard wants at least 150 days at three different tracks.

As Sheppard spoke out at his home in Hanover, racing in Pennsylvania was attacked from another front.

Republican State Chairman George I. Bloom called upon the people of Pennsylvania to demand that racing be stopped in the State before it actually gets started.

"I don't think this should be made a political payoff to the money raisers of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia," Bloom said.

"We can expect the people of Pennsylvania to rise up and repeal the law authorizing harness racing and parimutuel betting in Pennsylvania if this is the type of operation the commission gives us," Bloom said.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Apr. 6, 1961]

UNHARNESSED POLITICIANS

The shenanigans involved in the jockeying for the four harness racetrack licenses available in Pennsylvania have taken on a smell much like that which emanates from a stable.

The conflict for the four plums has boiled down to a struggle between the politicians and the racehorse owners, both of which groups are well represented among the leading applicants for the licenses. The chairman of the State harness racing commission, which grants the licenses, is Lawrence B. Sheppard, a leading owner of trotters and pacers. Mr. Sheppard has tended to be sympathetic to the applications of the owners.

The other two commission members, Democrats unlike Mr. Sheppard, have been inclined to favor the politician applicants.

The commission in a heated meeting yesterday, granted a license to a group controlled by James P. Clark, prominent Philadelphia Democrat, then adjourned without acting on other applications.

Mr. Clark is reported to be insisting that no more than two tracks be licensed in the most profitable Philadelphia area so that racing here may be limited to 100 days. The second group, according to Mr. Clark's plans, would be one controlled by a Pittsburgh syndicate which would lease Mr. Clark's track for its meet.

Chairman Sheppard insists this would give Mr. Clark a virtual monopoly over all racing in the Philadelphia area. He would like to see a third track in the area go to an owner's group.

Probably, with benefit of hindsight, the blame for the unsavory situation lies with the State's harness racing legislation. A large part of the current mess would have been avoided if the legislation had required public financing of tracks and had prohibited track ownership by politicians, as was done in New York. Perhaps horseowners should have been excluded, too, because of the possible conflict of interest involved.

[From the Pittsburgh Press, Apr. 6, 1961]

HORSES AND POLITICIANS

The charges of political favoritism which accompanied yesterday's decision by the State harness racing commission should surprise no one. Before the racing referendum last April 26, the Pittsburgh Press and other opponents of legalized gambling repeatedly warned that such disputes would plague Pennsylvania.

"The Pennsylvania law," the Press pointed out, "gives the public no protection against the intrusion of politics and political influence in this dubious business of track operation, and if the tracks are authorized it can be considered certain that politics will find its way into the easy money—at the expense of political integrity and public confidence in government."

Unfortunately for Pennsylvania, that prediction came true yesterday when the State's first harness racing permit was awarded to a Philadelphia Democratic leader over the protests of Commission Chairman Lawrence B. Sheppard. The license was given to the Liberty Bell Racing Association, headed by James P. Clark, finance chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic organization and a close associate of that city's Democratic leader, U.S. Representative WILLIAM J. GREEN.

Mr. Sheppard said that the Liberty Bell Association intends to lease its Philadelphia track to Daniel Parish, Mount Lebanon contractor and active Democrat, and to Arthur J. Rooney, president of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

"To me," said Mr. Sheppard, "this is unthinkable because it is not to the best interest of the State, the patrons of racing and the sport itself where two political groups are awarded all the worthwhile racing in Pennsylvania and virtually controlled by one man."

Full exposure of this infectious situation has already brought a demand that harness racing be repealed in Pennsylvania. State Senator Robert D. Fleming of Aspinwall attacked this "shameful attempt at a political money grab" and announced that he will introduce a repealer next week.

Senator Fleming's proposal could redeem Pennsylvania from the monumental blunder of the 1959 legislature, which passed a horse-race gambling law so loosely drawn that it gave the public no protection from political domination of the horse tracks.

There is no need to spell out the dangers of mixing politics and gambling. Legalized gambling is, itself, an unhealthy activity which exists on the public's gullibility. When politics is added, it becomes intolerable.

Before Pennsylvania gets in too deep, let's call the whole thing off.

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Apr. 7, 1961]

UNHOLY ALLIANCE—POLITICS AND RACING JUST WON'T MIX

Efforts to manipulate legalized racetrack betting into a profitable political monopoly, as charged by the chairman of the State harness racing commission, surprise us not in the least.

When six Pennsylvania counties—all east of the Alleghenies—voted last April to legalize track betting, we knew it was only a question of time until racing would be involved in a political scandal. Our only

surprise now is in the timing; Commission Chairman L. B. Sheppard, a Republican, has blown the whistle on his two Democratic colleagues even before a track was built.

In urging Pennsylvanians to vote against legal track betting, the Post-Gazette a year ago said that the relatively small amount of revenue the State would get from racing could not possibly justify the evils:

Among these evils are the loss of business to normal channels of trade, the attraction to track communities of undesirable hangers-on, and the invitation to scandals involving people looking for a sure thing and a fast buck.

But worst of all is the unholy alliance of the gambling fraternity and public officials. Operators in some States have allowed employment at their tracks to be used as political patronage to curry favor with legislators. Despite a warning experience in New York, Pennsylvania legislators failed to insert in their racing bill provisions to prevent public and party officials from having financial interests in the operation of racetracks.

In view of that dark prediction, let us now trace events leading to the charges leveled at the racing commission's Democratic majority by Chairman Sheppard.

Philadelphia, with the largest population in Pennsylvania, was one of the counties that voted for legalized betting. The vote there was turned out by the Democratic organization headed by Congressman BILL GREEN and his financial coleader, a wealthy trucker named James P. Clark.

Then Governor Lawrence, who favored the racing legislation, named to the commission Mr. Sheppard, Martin J. Cusick, a Sharpsville attorney, and Edward J. Kane, a Philadelphia builder.

Now Mr. Sheppard charges that Messrs. Cusick and Kane have voted what amounts to a racetrack monopoly for the Liberty Bell Racing Association, of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Clark owns all of the voting stock.

What's more, says Mr. Sheppard, two Allegheny County buddies of the Governor, Arthur Rooney and Dan Parish, have formed the Bucks County Racing Association and propose to operate on Mr. Clark's racetrack for 50 days each season under a lease agreement. Consequently, the chairman has concluded that "this whole thing results in an absolute monopoly of all the best racing in Pennsylvania."

Incidentally, Liberty Bell proposes to build a mile track rather than a five-eighths-mile harness track. That means that the track-owners feel that once they are in business, they can get the legislature to permit the conversion of harness racing to thoroughbred racing.

Mr. Sheppard has said that he will resign if politics enters into Pennsylvania harness racing. Since he appears to be the only watchdog in a position to expose political manipulations, we urge him to remain on the job until the legislature repeals or modifies racetrack legislation.

GOP Senator Robert D. Fleming, of Allegheny County, has introduced legislation to rip out parimutuel betting. The legislature ought to approve it so that racetrack scandals in this State can die aborning.

Falling that, however, the legislature as a minimum should approve a bill introduced by Representative Maurice Goldstein, of Pittsburgh, to bar public and party officials from holding racing interests. Unless that is done, there will be no way to curb political corruption on the million-dollar gravy train known as parimutuel betting.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot, Apr. 14, 1961]

THE PUBLIC AND GAMBLING—A GOOD GOVERNMENT ISSUE

The New York State Investigation Commission has just issued a 136-page report on professional gambling and organized crime.

In central New York State, an area very similar to our midstate Pennsylvania, the bookmakers did a gross business of \$500 million in 1959, the commission reported, and had a net profit of \$50 million.

The report added: "Gambling revenues are used to pay for murders, to underwrite the labor racketeers, to corrupt the public official, to erect a still, to obtain firearms unlawfully, to purchase contraband drugs, to pave the way for introduction of prostitution, and to finance the Shylock."

The commission calls for drastic changes in society's attitude on professional gambling.

It cites chapter and verse on the consequences of graft and corruption and adds: "Organized crime's program of public relations is so successful that a majority of the population refuses to recognize the inherent danger."

Unlike New York, Pennsylvania does not have an investigation commission.

But our Commonwealth most certainly will get one when the first scandal blows up—as blow up it inevitably will. What happened in neighboring New York State was detailed on this page yesterday—the profiteering, ownership of harness race tracks, the alliances with racketeers by public officials, employees, and political party officers. All this was spread onto the public record in New York when a murder triggered a full-scale investigation.

The Lawrence administration and the Democratic majority in our legislature are adamant in the argument that public officials, public employees, and political powers won't be second-class citizens in Pennsylvania, barred from profiting off the multi-million-dollar parimutuel harness race gambling which will get underway late this year or next.

The one and only track license to be issued of the four allowed by law has been given by the Democratic-controlled harness racing commission to a syndicate headed up by a powerful Philadelphia Democratic Party officer.

Just this week the Democrats, with administration backing, beat down a Republican minority attempt to force the Goldstein bill out of committee. This is the bill that would bar public and political figures from participation in this government-regulated monopoly.

This bill deserves to be considered and passed on its merits. The experience of other States earlier in similar circumstances stands as clear-cut testimony to that.

But if the merits of the legislation are lost on the Lawrence administration and the Democratic majority, as obviously is the case, perhaps practical political considerations can prevail.

Surely, the practical politicians who are running Pennsylvania's Democratic Party must recognize that they are handing to a Republican opposition, which has lost just about every major statewide office in sight, a built-to-order situation for a comeback.

Here is a sure-fire good-government issue for next year's full-scale Governor and legislature campaigning, and the Republicans are already trying to do something with it.

For this reason if no other, the Lawrence administration and the Democratic majority may reconsider their stand on house bill 905. Whatever the motivation, enactment into law of a ban on participation in parimutuel gambling activities by public and political officials would be in the best interests of Pennsylvania.

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Apr. 14, 1961]

IN THE SADDLE

House Democrats boldly served notice that they endorse politicians and public officials having a financial interest in harness racing

tracks. They made their position known by voting unanimously to keep the Goldstein bill bottled up.

The legislation, introduced by Representative Maurice H. Goldstein, Squirrel Hill Republican, would have barred politicians and public officials from track ownership. It was based upon a similar bill passed by New York State. That act was prompted after racing scandals. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller twice has vetoed bills easing restrictions on public officials and employees having financial interests in race tracks.

Republican efforts to get the Goldstein bill out of committee followed accusations by L. B. Sheppard, State racing commission chairman. Mr. Sheppard charged that the other two commission members were trying to create a political monopoly in granting the first racing license to James P. Clark, Philadelphia Democratic finance chairman. Mr. Sheppard named Steelers owner Arthur Rooney and Pittsburgh contractor Dan Parish as part of the planned racing monopoly in the Philadelphia area.

Thousands of Pennsylvania voters signified at the referendum last year that they wanted no part of legalized race track betting. Less than half of 14 counties holding referendums on the issue voted in its favor. There also are many thousands of citizens who voted yes on the issue who still must not like to see politicians gaining a monetary advantage from race tracks.

In an arrogant display of power, Democratic lawmakers are refusing to mollify either group by passing into law a safeguard against politicians and public officials getting involved in another racing scandal. Apparently the Democrats are convinced that voters permanently have placed them in control of a one-party State and they can do as they please.

As a word of advice to the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania, we suggest they don't push their luck—or the voters—too far.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, it is a generally accepted fact that although the Polish Government is communistic, the vast majority of the people in Poland are not.

This gives us all the more reason to join with the friends of Poland throughout the world in the observation on May 3 of the 170th anniversary of Polish Constitution Day. By these public observances we tell the Polish people that we know their true sentiments lie with the May 3 constitution and not with the current government.

The Polish constitution was enacted by the Diet in 1791 and drew inspiration from the American Declaration of Independence. This sharing of ideals was mutual, since Poles helped the American Revolution through men like Casimer Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciusko.

Although this constitution is not in effect today with a Red government in control, the ideals laid down in it survive in the hearts of all Poles. I am proud to join with the 7 million Americans of Polish origin in looking forward to the day when that once free land will again join the family of free and sovereign nations.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, in accordance with the order previously en-

tered, I move that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes a.m.), under the previous order, the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, May 3, 1961, at 11 o'clock a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 1, 1961:

IN THE ARMY

Brig. Gen. Thomas Patrick Carroll, O1321152, Army National Guard of the United States, for promotion to major general, as a Reserve commissioned officer of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3392.

The officers named herein for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army, in the Adjutant General's Corps, Army National Guard of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3392:

To be major generals

Col. Thomas Joseph Donnelly, O384942.
Col. Roderic Lee Hill, O416963.
Col. Leonard Holland, O1289581.
Col. Van Daley Nunally, Jr., O1167144.

To be brigadier generals

Lt. Col. John Samuel Anderson, O1283632.
Lt. Col. Chester James Moeglein, O384958.
Maj. Gen. Hal Williams, O1882263.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 1, 1961:

DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, of Minnesota, to be Director of the Census.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Louis J. Doyle, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Post Office Department.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

Lawrence M. Henry, of Colorado, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Colorado for the term of 4 years.

George E. Hill, of Michigan, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Michigan for a term of 4 years.

Justin J. Mahoney, of New York, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of New York for a term of 4 years.

Carl W. Feickert, of Illinois, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Illinois for the term of 4 years.

William T. Thurman, of Utah, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Utah for the term of 4 years.

U.S. MARSHALS

Charles B. Bendlage, Jr., of Iowa, to be U.S. marshal for the southern district of Iowa for the term of 4 years.

James E. Byrne, Jr., of New York, to be U.S. marshal for the northern district of New York for the term of 4 years.

James J. P. McShane, of Virginia, to be U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia for the term of 4 years.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. ALBERT.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

MAY 1, 1961.

I hereby designate the Honorable CARL ALBERT to act as Speaker pro tempore today.
SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Rev. Hugh A. Jones, the Methodist Church, Linn Creek, Mo., offered the following prayer:

Mark 11: 25: *Whenever you stand praying, forgive, if you have anything against anyone.*

Eternal, creative, and sustaining spirit of the universe; we praise Thy holy name.

In the purity of Thy presence, we are stricken by our impurities and beseech the dispensation of Thy transforming power. Replace our arrogance with humility; our ignorance with wisdom; our cowardice with courage; our deceit with integrity; our selfishness with liberality, and our hatred with brotherly love.

Enter into this legislative body, through the chambers of their hearts, occupy them so completely that Thy divine transforming spirit shall emanate into all segments of our Government and influence all nations to do Thy holy will.

Unto Thee, O God, we give all glory and praise evermore. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 27, 1961, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 6100. An act to amend title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize off-season cruises by American-flag passenger vessels.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 881. An act to revise section 4166 of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 35) to permit documentation of vessels sold or transferred abroad.

The message also announced that the Chair had appointed the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SMITH] a member of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy; also the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] a member of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, and having cleared the matter with the

ranking minority Member in the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS], and Senator BUSH in the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the committee have until tomorrow at noon to file a report that was due yesterday, on a Sunday, along with individual supplemental views.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

JOHN J. O'NEILL

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, Long Island has lost one of its finest newspapermen, John J. O'Neill, who has passed away at the age of 76.

John O'Neill was an editor, a publisher, and a man of the highest principles. For over 25 years, he published the Franklin Square Bulletin and the Floral Park Bulletin, in New York, and prior to this he was associated with the Floral Park Gateway, all local weekly newspapers which are invaluable to us for their grassroots opinions.

A pillar of his community, John O'Neill was a member of the Franklin Square School Board for 20 years and its president for 8. For many years he was a member of the Sewanhaka Central High School District Board. He helped to found the Franklin Square Community League, in his youth, and for many years was a member of the Franklin Square Fire Department. His activities in civic and fraternal organizations are legion.

This outstanding citizen leaves a son, Jim O'Neill, who is following in his father's footsteps and is now a reporter on Long Island's Newsday.

John O'Neill was a true reporter in the highest journalistic sense and his newspapers never "smeared" anybody. Nassau County is going to miss his wise counsel.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF CERTAIN STATUTORY AWARDS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 861) to provide that no application shall be required for the payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to August 1, 1952, have been determined by the Veterans' Administration to be service connected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman will tell the House his future intentions on this bill so that we can approach it in a different way.

Mr. FORD. My reason for asking that this bill be passed over is that the Veterans' Administration both in the previous administration and in the present administration has written letters to the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs objecting to this proposal on the basis that it is an unwise precedent. Consequently, in deference to their views, I have asked that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the gentleman is aware that this bill has been passed by the House three times. I am sure he is aware that it has been reported out of our committee unanimously, and I am also sure the gentleman is aware that the gentleman's committee as well as the gentleman himself does not do just exactly what any administration tells him to do, but does what he thinks is the right thing to do based on his best judgment.

Mr. FORD. That is correct, but when you get a unanimity of opinion from both the previous and present administrations and not only the Veterans' Administration but the Bureau of the Budget, I have doubts as to whether this ought to be approved on the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

STUDY OF REHABILITATION OF AGING VETERANS

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 73) providing for a study by the Veterans' Administration into the problems of veterans who are elderly, chronically ill, or otherwise handicapped.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas the average age of veterans of the Spanish-American War is eighty-three years; the average age of veterans of the Indian Wars is ninety-one years; and the average age of veterans of World War I is sixty-six; and

Whereas the medical problems facing elderly veterans become of ever-increasing severity as advances in medicine and public health, through increasing lifespans, impose larger burdens on facilities for the care of the chronically ill; and

Whereas the increasing average age of war veterans entitled to hospital or domiciliary care from the Veterans' Administration is likely to lead to increasing demands for such care; and

Whereas the number of aged veterans in need of care is expected to double by the year 1970 and to quadruple by the year 2000; and

Whereas the Veterans' Administration is currently subject to numerical ceilings upon

the number of beds which can be utilized annually for the care of veterans; and

Whereas means and methods which can reduce the need for beds by various categories of patients will make such beds available for treatment of other categories of veterans needing care; and

Whereas there is a need for studies focused upon specific methods of assisting in the cure and rehabilitation of the various categories of patients who may otherwise require longtime care from the Veterans' Administration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall conduct a study, at a maximum cost of \$300,000, of the advisability and practicability of various methods of rehabilitating, restoring to useful and productive lives, and preventing physical and mental deterioration of veterans receiving or entitled to receive hospitalization, or domiciliary care, by the Veterans' Administration. Such study shall include, but not be limited to—

- (1) the use of sheltered workshops;
- (2) provision of home care, including the use of home helps;
- (3) visiting services;
- (4) outpatient medical care;
- (5) inpatient medical care;
- (6) domiciliary visits;
- (7) nursing care;
- (8) intermediate care;
- (9) foster-care homes;
- (10) halfway houses;
- (11) the use in industry of disabled veterans (including veterans suffering from neuropsychiatric disabilities);
- (12) increased utilization of elderly veterans in new jobs in industry; and
- (13) general research into the problems of aged veterans.

Sec. 2. In carrying out the study referred to in the first section of this joint resolution, the Administrator may make grants for studies to private or governmental agencies, or both, and may make contracts with private industry for the employment in such industry of elderly veterans and disabled veterans (including veterans suffering from neuropsychiatric disabilities).

(b) In carrying out such study, the Administrator may, with the consent of the veterans concerned, utilize the services of not more than five hundred veterans who are receiving long-term hospital or domiciliary care from the Veterans' Administration.

Sec. 3. The study required by this joint resolution shall be completed before December 31, 1963. On or before March 31, 1964, the Administrator shall submit a report to the Congress on the results of such study, together with such recommendations as he deems advisable.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 3 after line 17 insert the following:

In carrying out such study, the Administrator shall conduct a pilot project involving the provision of outpatient services for veterans suffering from service-connected or non-service-connected disabilities designed to ascertain the feasibility of a program of care for veterans requiring long-term care in which such veterans would be maintained outside of Veterans' Administration facilities through the utilization of such supplemental payments as might be required in addition to any other payments to which the veteran may be entitled, together with visiting services, home care, outpatient medical care, and other needed services and care being furnished.

On page 4, line 16, strike out "long-term" and insert in lieu thereof "or entitled to receive."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 310) to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Secretary of the Treasury to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property, or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Chapter 163 is amended—

(A) by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"§ 2736. Property loss; personal injury or death: incident to use of property of the United States and not cognizable under other law

"(a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of a military department with the approval of the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, he or his designee may settle and pay, in an amount not more than \$1,000, a claim against the United States, not cognizable under any other provision of law, for—

"(1) damage to, or loss of, property; or
 "(2) personal injury or death; caused by a civilian official or employee of that department or a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, as the case may be, incident to the use of a vehicle of the United States at any place, or any other property of the United States on a Government installation.

"(b) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, he or his designee has the same authority as the Secretary of a military department with respect to a claim, not cognizable under any other provision of law, for—

"(1) damage to, or loss of, property; or
 "(2) personal injury or death; caused by a civilian official or employee of the Department of Defense not covered by subsection (a), incident to the use of a vehicle of the United States at any place, or any other property of the United States on a Government installation.

"(c) Under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, he or his designee may settle and pay, in an amount not more than \$1,000, a claim against the United States, not cognizable under any other provision of law, for—

"(1) damage to, or loss of, property; or
 "(2) personal injury or death; caused by a member of, or a civilian official or employee of the United States Coast Guard, incident to the use of a vehicle of the United States at any place, or any other property of the United States on a Government installation.

"(d) A claim may not be allowed under subsection (a), (b), or (c) if the damage to, or loss of, property, or the personal injury or death, was caused wholly or partly

by a negligent or wrongful act of the claimant, his agent, or his employee.

"(e) A claim for personal injury or death under this section may not be allowed for more than the cost of reasonable medical, hospital, and burial expenses actually incurred, and not otherwise furnished or paid by the United States.

"(f) No claim may be allowed under this section unless it is presented in writing within two years after it accrues.

"(g) A claim may not be paid under subsection (a), (b), or (c) unless the amount tendered is accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction.

"(h) No claim or any part thereof, the amount of which is legally recoverable by the claimant under an indemnifying law or indemnity contract, may be paid under this section. No subrogated claim may be paid under this section.

"(i) So far as practicable, regulations prescribed under this section shall be uniform for the military departments."

(B) By adding the following item at the end of the analysis:

"2736. Property loss; personal injury or death: incident to use of property of the United States and not cognizable under other law."

(2) Chapter 653 is amended—

(A) by repealing section 7625; and

(B) by striking out the following item in the analysis:

"7625. Claims against the United States: private property; loss or damage."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert:

That title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Chapter 163 is amended—

(A) by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"§ 2736. Property loss; personal injury or death: incident to use of property of the United States and not cognizable under other law

"(a) Under such regulations as the Secretary concerned may prescribe, he or his designee may settle and pay, in an amount not more than \$1,000, a claim against the United States, not cognizable under any other provision of law, for—

"(1) damage to, or loss of, property; or
 "(2) personal injury or death; caused by a civilian official or employee of a military department or the Coast Guard, or a member of the armed forces, incident to the use of a vehicle of the United States at any place, or any other property of the United States on a Government installation.

"(b) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, he or his designee has the same authority as the Secretary of a military department with respect to a claim, not cognizable under any other provision of law, for—

"(1) damage to, or loss of, property; or
 "(2) personal injury or death; caused by a civilian official or employee of the Department of Defense not covered by subsection (a), incident to the use of a vehicle of the United States at any place, or any other property of the United States on a Government installation.

"(c) A claim may not be allowed under subsection (a) or (b) if the damage to, or loss of, property, or the personal injury or death, was caused wholly or partly by a negligent or wrongful act of the claimant, his agent, or his employee.

"(d) A claim for personal injury or death under this section may not be allowed for more than the cost of reasonable medical,

hospital, and burial expenses actually incurred, and not otherwise furnished or paid by the United States.

"(e) No claim may be allowed under this section unless it is presented in writing within two years after it accrues.

"(f) A claim may not be paid under subsection (a) or (b) unless the amount tendered is accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction.

"(g) No claim or any part thereof, the amount of which is legally recoverable by the claimant under an indemnifying law or indemnity contract, may be paid under this section. No subrogated claim may be paid under this section.

"(h) So far as practicable, regulations prescribed under this section shall be uniform. Regulations prescribed under this section by the Secretaries of the military departments must be approved by the Secretary of Defense;" and

(B) by adding the following item at the end of the analysis:

"2736. Property loss; personal injury or death: incident to use of property of the United States and not cognizable under other law."

(2) Chapter 653 is amended—

(A) by repealing section 7625; and

(B) by striking out the following item in the analysis:

"7625. Claims against the United States: private property; loss or damage."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD, VIRGINIA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1627) for the relief of the Princess Anne County School Board, Virginia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Princess Anne County School Board, Princess Anne County, Virginia, the amount fixed by the Court of Claims in accordance with section 2 of this Act, upon the conveyance to the United States within the one-year period beginning on the date that court certifies its determination of value as directed in section 2 of this Act, of all right, title, and interest of such board in and to such school property. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said board against the United States on account of the loss of use of the school property known as Oceana Public School, and the cost of relocating such school, because of the noise and danger from jet powered aircraft using the nearby Oceana Naval Air Station: *Provided*, That no part of the amount paid as provided in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Sec. 2. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims to hear evidence concerning the value of the school property

known as the Oceana Public School, determine that value, and certify its determination to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of the amount found due to the Princess Anne County School Board, Princess Anne County, Virginia, in accordance with the authority contained in section 1 of this Act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, strike "all" and insert "any and all".

Page 2, lines 3, 4, 5, and 6, strike "on account of the loss of use of the school property known as Oceana Public School, and the cost of relocating such school, because of the noise and danger from jet-powered aircraft using the nearby Oceana Naval Air Station:" and insert "growing out of or connected with the operation of aircraft at the Oceana Naval Air Base:".

Page 2, line 22, after "Act," insert "For the purposes of this Act the value fixed by the Court of Claims shall be the market value of the land and buildings, as of January 1, 1958, of the property known as the Oceana Public School."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO SELL RESERVED PHOSPHATE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN LANDS LOCATED IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA TO THE RECORD OWNERS OF THE SURFACE THEREOF

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2898) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the United States in lands located in the State of Florida to the record owners of the surface thereof.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey, sell, and quitclaim all phosphate interests now owned by the United States in and to the hereinafter described lands to the present record owner or owners of the surface rights thereof: The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11; the south half of the southwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12; the east half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1; all in township 32 south, range 27 east; and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 31 south, range 27 east, all in Polk County, Florida.

Sec. 2. In the event that the Secretary of the Interior determines that the lands described in the first section are not prospectively valuable for phosphate, he shall convey the reserved phosphate interests to the present record owner or owners of the surface rights upon the payment of a sum of \$200 to reimburse the United States for the administrative costs of the conveyance; otherwise, the phosphate interests shall be sold to the record owner or owners of the surface rights upon the payment of a sum equal to \$200 plus the fair market value of the phosphate

interests as determined by the Secretary after taking into consideration such appraisals as he deems necessary.

Sec. 3. Proceeds from the sale made hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO SELL RESERVED PHOSPHATE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN LANDS LOCATED IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA TO THE RECORD OWNERS OF THE SURFACE THEREOF

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3526) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the United States in lands located in the State of Florida to the record owners of the surface thereof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will someone explain this bill?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, both of these bills are bills which represent a return to the surface owners of certain mineral rights for which the owners will pay a consideration based on whatever the fair value is, and on a determination that has been made by the Department of the Interior that these mineral interests are not substantial enough to ever justify mining and development. At the present time, they operate as an impediment to the development of this land.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Are they at the present time owned by the Department of the Interior?

Mr. EDMONDSON. They are owned by the Government at this time. They were reserved by the Government at the time title to the land was acquired.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. In other words, it is not expected that it would be profitable to mine these minerals in the future?

Mr. EDMONDSON. The evidence with respect to both of these tracts involved in the two bills on the calendar today, Calendar No. 37 and No. 38, was that it was not considered to be worth development in the future by the Department of the Interior. However, there will be compensation paid for whatever the value of the minerals is.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Does the Department of the Interior own this land in fee simple or do they just own the mineral rights?

Mr. EDMONDSON. The Department of the Interior owns only the mineral rights. The surface is owned by the persons to whom it is proposed to sell the mineral rights.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey, sell, and quitclaim all phosphate interests now owned by the United States in and to the hereinafter described lands to the present record owner or owners of the surface rights thereof:

East half of the northwest quarter, of section 25, township 38 south, range 19 east, Sarasota County, Florida.

Sec. 2. In the event that the Secretary determines that the lands described in section 1 are not prospectively valuable for phosphate, he shall convey the reserved phosphate interests to the present record owner or owners of the surface rights upon the payment of a sum of \$200 to reimburse the United States for the administrative costs of the conveyance; otherwise, the phosphate interests shall be sold to the record owner or owners of the surface rights upon the payment of a sum equal to \$200 plus the fair market value of the phosphate interests as determined by the Secretary after taking into consideration such appraisals as he deems necessary.

Sec. 3. Proceeds for the sale made hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 470) to amend sections 1 and 3 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1(b) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (56 Stat. 248), is amended by adding thereto a new paragraph (6) to read as follows:

"(6) A domestic partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of individuals, supervised, directed, controlled, or financed, in whole or in substantial part, by any foreign government or foreign political party;"

Sec. 2. Section 3(d) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Any person engaging or agreeing to engage only in private and nonpolitical financial or mercantile activities in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce of such foreign principal or in the soliciting or collecting of funds and contributions within the United States to be used only for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering, if such solicitation or collection of funds and contributions is in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Act of November 4, 1939, as amended (54 Stat. 48), and any such rules and regulations as may be prescribed thereunder;"

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the session I introduced several bills to carry forward the unfinished business of the Judiciary Committee from the 86th Congress. One of these was H.R. 470, a bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act so as to include within the definition of a "foreign principal," domestic organizations which are substantially "supervised, directed, controlled, or financed" by a foreign government or foreign political party.

In addition the bill seeks to clarify the so-called commercial exemptions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act by providing that a foreign principal, in order for its agents to be eligible for exemption from registering under the act, must be engaged in activities which are either private and nonpolitical and financial or private and nonpolitical and mercantile.

H.R. 470 is identical with H.R. 6817 which passed the House on August 31, 1959.

I again urge passage of this legislation which was strongly recommended by the Attorney General during the last session of Congress.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGN OF U.S. FLAG

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1743) providing for the design of the flag of the United States.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask someone if this changes the dimensions of the flag in any way?

Mr. LIBONATI. No, it does not. It is purely a codification of the methods President Eisenhower used in determining the design of the present flag. There is no law covering this subject, and this codifies President Eisenhower's views.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 1 and 2 of title 4, United States Code, are amended to read as follows:

"§ 1. Flag; design

"The flag of the United States shall have thirteen horizontal stripes of the same width, alternate red and white, with a union consisting of as many white stars on a field of blue as there are States in the Union.

"§ 2. Same; additional stars; dimensions

"(a) Whenever a new State is admitted to the Union, the President shall cause a plan to be made setting forth the positions of the stars in the union of the flag. He shall also cause to be fixed the proportionate dimensions of the constituent parts of the flag.

"(b) The addition of each new star to the union of the flag shall take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding the admission of a new State.

"(c) All flags of the United States on hand on the 4th day of July next succeeding the admission of a new State may be continued in use until unserviceable, but all flags manufactured for use after that date

should conform to the design and specifications adopted pursuant to this section."

Sec. 2. Items 1 and 2 of the chapter analysis of chapter 1 of title 4 are amended to read as follows:

"Flag; design.

"Same; additional stars; dimensions."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFINING THE TERM "ORGANIZE" AS USED IN THE SMITH ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3247) to amend section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code to define the term "organize" as used in that section.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask that the committee explain this bill a little.

Mr. LIBONATI. All the bill does is to clarify the meaning of the term "organize." It is to cover those organizations that are directed and controlled by Communist connections. The present law reads that these organizations must be directly subsidized in their support. The practice is now not to grant subsidies but to direct and control. So, in reality, it is a continuing interest.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not any hearings were held on this bill?

Mr. LIBONATI. In the committee.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. By the committee.

Mr. LIBONATI. This bill passed the House last year. No hearings were held this year because of that.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Were hearings held previously?

Mr. LIBONATI. Yes; they were.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. And is there an administration report by this administration on this bill?

Mr. LIBONATI. In view of the fact that the bill was passed last year the committee followed the usual practice to report out bills in accordance with a former declaration of the House unless there is objection.

Does the gentleman object to the passage of this bill?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I do not know whether I object or not at the present time, but I would ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. WALTER. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

TRANSPORTATION OF WATER-HYACINTHS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2041) to amend section 46, title 18, United States Code, with respect to transportation of water-hyacinths and seeds.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That section 46, title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the word "both", before the period, "": Provided, That none of the provisions of this section shall be applicable with respect to the transportation of water-hyacinth plants (Eichhornia crassipes) or the seeds thereof, or advertisements of such plants or seeds, in interstate commerce into or within such areas of the United States as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate as areas in which water-hyacinths are unable to survive winter weather."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 9, strike out "or within such areas of the United States as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate as areas in which water-hyacinths are unable to survive winter weather", and substitute "the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, or Oregon or any State north thereof, or with respect to advertisements in such States concerning such plants or seeds".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NOTICE WHEN APPLYING FOR INTERLOCUTORY RELIEF

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5656) to provide for reasonable notice of applications to the U.S. courts of appeals for interlocutory relief against the orders of certain administrative agencies.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third sentence of subsection (b) of subsection 9 of the Act of December 29, 1950 (64 Stat. 1132; 5 U.S.C. 1039), is amended to read as follows: "In cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner, the court of appeals may, on hearing, after reasonable notice to the agency and to the Attorney General, order a temporary stay or suspension, in whole or in part, of the operation of the order of the agency for not more than sixty days from the date of such order pending the hearing on the application for such interlocutory injunction, in which case such order of the court of appeals shall contain a specific finding, based on evidence submitted to the court of appeals, and identified by reference thereto, that such irreparable damage would result to petitioner and specifying the nature of such damage."

Sec. 2. Subsection (d) of section 1006 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 795; 49 U.S.C. 1486(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Upon transmittal of the petition to the Board or Administrator, the court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, modify, or set aside the order complained of, in whole or in part, and if need be, to order further proceedings by the Board or Administrator. Upon good cause shown and after reasonable notice to the Board or Administrator, interlocutory relief may be granted by stay of the order or by such mandatory or other relief as may be appropriate."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAND PURCHASE ON BLUE RIDGE AND NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAYS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5765) to authorize the purchase and exchange of land and interests therein on the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to consolidate, on the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Natchez Trace Parkway, the land forming each such parkway, to adjust ownership lines, and to eliminate hazardous crossings of and accesses to these parkways, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, by purchase or exchange, land and interests in land contiguous to the parkways. In consummating exchanges under this Act, the Secretary may transfer parkway land, interests therein, and easements: *Provided,* That the property rights so exchanged shall be approximately equal in value.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LANDS IN THE GRANITE CREEK AREA, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2279) to provide for the withdrawal from the public domain of certain lands in the Granite Creek area, Alaska, for use by the Department of the Army, at Fort Greely, Alaska, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, on the Consent Calendar today we have four or five somewhat similar bills involving the withdrawal of lands in Alaska. Inasmuch as this is rather new subject matter on the Consent Calendar I would like to ask the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs what the background is for this kind of legislation and for any other information that is pertinent so the House, as a whole, will know in this instance as well as in others, what we are doing.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield. This bill and five others have been brought to the House in conformity with what is known as the Engle Act passed by the Congress and approved by the President during the 85th Congress. At that time the military had several withdrawals of public land before the various agencies of Government. We had been advised that there were such pending withdrawal requests amounting in acreage to over 6½ million acres in continental United States. The Engle bill provides that if the military wishes to withdraw public land and the acreage in such request is over 5,000, they must come before the Congress and receive the approval of the Congress and the Chief Executive.

This bill, and the one which we passed on the last Consent Calendar, covering land in Arizona, have been in conformity with the program which is provided in the Engle Act.

There are five bills on the calendar today and inasmuch as all of these bills

follow the same pattern of the Luke-Williams Air Force Range request, we had them put on the Consent Calendar rather than bring them before the House under suspension of the rules. As far as I am aware, as of this time, these bills and perhaps three more like pieces of legislation are the only ones that will be before the Congress during the present session. This means that through this procedure we have cut down the requests of the military from something like 6½ million acres of requested withdrawals of land from the Federal land area to somewhat under 1 million acres of land in continental United States plus the areas considered today in Alaska.

The military appeared before the committee which is chaired by the gentleman from Idaho and made a case in each instance for the particular area which they requested. The committee decided it would be necessary to have this land placed in condition so that after the military had finished with its use of the land it could be used for any other purpose that might be desirable. Accordingly, the committee has requested that the bills be amended so that each bill, except one, carries provisions calling for decontamination and dedu- ding programs.

Mr. FORD. Once these lands have been withdrawn based on the legislation, what happens when the military abandons use? Do we have to pass another law and return the land to the proper agency of the executive branch?

Mr. ASPINALL. In each instance, may I say, that has been brought before this Congress in the six bills, each provide for withdrawal for a 10-year period, plus a renewal period for 5 years. We have been advised by the military that they will come before our committee in case they desire renewals. At the end of 15 years the lands automatically go back to the public land area of the United States. The provisions to which I refer providing for decontamination or dedu- dding, means that the military must see to it that the land is sent back to the Federal Government in a usable condition.

The five bills considered today involving the withdrawal and reservation of public lands in Alaska for military purposes by the Department of the Army are required by the act of February 28, 1958, which precludes the withdrawal of lands in excess of 5,000 acres except by act of Congress.

This group of bills was considered together as a package by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I can assure my colleagues that representatives of the Department of the Army demonstrated to our full satisfaction the military requirement for these lands. We were impressed with the extent of military activity being carried on in this northernmost outpost of our country and its defenses. It is vital to our national security.

For the information of the Members I would like to list the areas and acreages

involved with a brief recapitulation of the purpose of each:

Fort Greely air drop and equip- ment testing area (H.R. 2279) -	Acres 51,400
Surface-to-air (Nike) range H.R. 2280)-----	607,800
Impact area of Fort Richardson (H.R. 2281)-----	4,706
Yukon Command training site (H.R. 2282)-----	256,000
Fort Greely maneuver area (H.R. 2283)-----	572,000
Total-----	1,491,906

We realize that even in Alaska this represents a large acreage. We realize that even though there may be little if any demand for these lands at this time they may be valuable in the future. Nobody knows the values that may be present; there may even be an unheard of or an undiscovered mineral underlying these lands that in the long run may be as vital to our national well being as the military training now in progress.

We therefore amended four of the five bills to require that the Secretary of the Interior act on behalf of the Federal Government to designate areas in which dedu- dding and decontamination operations shall be carried out by the Department of the Army in order to make the lands safe for nonmilitary use when no longer required for defense purposes. In the case of the fifth bill—H.R. 2281, the artillery impact area for troops at Fort Richardson—no decontamination clause was deemed feasible at this time because the lands involved were contaminated during World War II use and are unsafe now. As a matter of fact, the Secretary of the Interior has prior to this time withdrawn the lands from all forms of appropriation in the interest of the public safety.

The committee has previously expressed its concern at the failure of the military departments to institute and prosecute vigorous cleanup procedures. As I indicated to the House on another occasion, we are looking into this matter in order to determine whether legisla- tion is necessary with regard to public domain areas that have been made unsafe for reuse by the public. In the meantime, as these statutory withdraw- als come along, it is our intention to provide some safeguard for the future generations who may have a greater need for this land.

As indicated in the committee reports on the bills, this legislation came to us as part of the administration's legisla- tive program. Enactment of the bills as amended will provide for unrestricted use by the military departments of the lands involved during the time that they are needed by the military. In response to some demands that the lands be kept open for hunting, fishing and trapping, the committee has also amended the bills covering lands where this is feasible to permit these activities whenever they are determined by the Secretary of the Army to be consistent with military requirements and the public safety. This will provide the assurance of uninter- rupted use when needed but emphasizes

the fact that Congress is concerned that these values are available to the public whenever it is feasible.

In closing, I would like to call attention to one bill which provides a different and unusual situation. This is H.R. 2280 covering the use of 607,800 acres of land as a surface-to-air Nike range.

The Army utilizes this range only from December 15 to March 15 annually—a period of the winter when civilian activity, on the one hand, is at a virtual standstill but which, on the other hand, serves to test the men and equipment involved under the most extreme conditions, including temperatures of 60 below zero. The bill as reported provides for homesteading, mining locations, mineral leases, and other appropriations or uses to be made within the large area subject only to the paramount and exclusive right of the Army to use the land during this annual firing season.

I commend the Army for this minimum military use and for permitting maximum public entry. It is an example of the multiple use than can be accomplished in land areas when all concerned sit down and work out their mutual problems.

All in all the bills represent minimum statutory withdrawals for needed military activities with the interest of the public protected to the greatest extent possible. Accordingly, I unhesitatingly support the measures and their adoption.

As a footnote to the consideration of these specific bills I would like to make a statement for the information of Members concerning other bills of a similar nature. The House has previously approved a bill for withdrawal of lands at the Luke-Williams Air Force Range, Arizona. In addition, there is on the calendar awaiting House action a bill for the withdrawal of lands at the Nellis Air Force Range, Nevada.

Action on the Nellis withdrawal will complete the statutory withdrawals of land now pending before the committee. We have been advised by the Defense Department that a couple of others that may require legislation are under review but they have not yet been finally approved.

In addition to withdrawals of land, we also had submitted two proposals for the restriction of large water areas of the Outer Continental Shelf from the operation of the mineral leasing provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. The two ranges involved are in the Gulf of Mexico off of Texas and are known as the Corpus Christi and Matagorda water ranges. Together these ranges cover an area of 5.6 million acres.

I anticipate that the Public Lands Subcommittee of our committee will be able at an early meeting to consider these proposed restrictions, which were originally requested by the last administration and have been approved by the new one. I assure my colleagues that we will scrutinize these requests very carefully and assure ourselves of the military need for both the Navy and the Air Force and that the maximum provision

will be made to protect the potential mineral resources of this vast area.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the five bills for withdrawal of approximately one and a half million acres of land for defense purposes in Alaska, let me first say that I concur in everything the chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], has said with regard to both the military need and the maximum protection of the interest of the public.

I would like to add just a few things for the information of the House. First and foremost, with reference to the maximum 15-year withdrawal term. Provision has been made to insure an administrative review during this period, at the end of 10 years, by requiring the Secretary of the Army to notify the Secretary of the Interior if he desires to continue the usage for the full 15 years. In other words, the Department cannot forget it has the land and hold on to it for no purpose.

The committee has carefully considered the length of time for which these withdrawals should be made. Obviously, we do not want to burden Congress with unnecessarily frequent reviews of specific usages of land areas. On the other hand, we know from experience that withdrawals without time limitation have a way of becoming permanent. I submit that we have a good formula in these bills, one that will adequately protect the interests of the country and still not unduly burden either the Congress or the administrative agencies. In this connection I expect that the continued withdrawal by administrative action from the 10th to 15th years will be publicized by the departments involved, notification given to the Congress, and publication effected in the Federal Register.

Among the features mentioned in the Statement of Chairman ASPINALL were provisions concerning hunting, fishing and trapping and ultimate decontamination. In this connection, I just want to add and emphasize the fact that after long consideration of the problem we unanimously agreed that nothing should be done that would in any way hamper the usage of the lands during the period the Army has them under its control. In other words, having assured ourselves of the military need and having decided that the lands should be made available to the Department of the Army, we felt that it would be contradictory to attach any strings that might hamper the unrestricted training planned in these areas. The bills have protected this feature and represent a balance for public use when the military need permits.

Finally, I would like to say another word about the Nike range. As ex-

plained to the committee, a withdrawal of lands from all forms of appropriation is necessary in order to permit the Army to have exclusive use during its 3-month, December 15 to March 15, annual practice firing period. This will also preclude new claims being made for which the Army might have to make payment in order to use the lands when needed.

What I would like to emphasize is, that although we will make a general withdrawal, the bill still limits the use for a Nike range for 3 months annually. Furthermore, although the military department assured us that there was no danger of contamination of this particular area because of the necessity of retrieving any missiles that have malfunctioned, we have included a decontamination clause without broadening the bill. The committee report emphasizes the fact that this was done solely for the purpose of guarding against unilateral modification of training procedures but that if at any time the Army desires to expand its use of the area for any general purpose other than a Nike range, the Department must seek further legislative action.

In recommending favorable action on these five bills (H.R. 2279, H.R. 2280, H.R. 2281, H.R. 2282, and H.R. 2283) I join in assuring the Members of the House that, as I said, the military necessity has been demonstrated and the bills represent a recognition of this fact while providing public use not inconsistent therewith.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subject to valid existing rights the public lands aggregating approximately fifty-one thousand four hundred acres of land in the Granite Creek area, Fourth Judicial Division, Alaska, as more fully described in application (serial number Fairbanks 012203) from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior and set forth in the Federal Register of December 13, 1955, page 9313 (Federal Register document 55-10007; filed, December 12, 1955; 8:52 antemeridian), are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws including the mining and mineral leasing laws and disposals of materials under the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (60 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601-604), and reserved for the use of the Department of the Army as a testing and maneuver area for a period of ten years or, if extended by the Secretary of the Interior for a period of fifteen years, or for any shorter period as may be determined by the Secretary of the Army upon notice to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Army, authorize use or disposition of any of the lands or resources withdrawn and reserved by subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Upon the final termination of the reservation effected by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for the appropriate disposition of the lands under the public land laws and other laws existing at the time of such termination. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Army at that

time from making application for further withdrawal and reservation of the lands involved under laws and regulations then existing.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "Fourth Judicial Division."

Page 2, line 5, strike out "60 Stat. 681;" and insert in lieu thereof "61 Stat. 681;"

Page 2, after line 15, add the following new subsection:

"(c) To the extent that the Secretary of the Army determines it to be consistent with military requirements and the public safety: (1) the lands withdrawn and reserved by this Act, or selected portions thereof, shall be open during legally established seasons for hunting, fishing, and trapping, and military operations affecting the same shall be suspended during such periods and (2) access across the lands, or selected portions thereof, shall be permitted to public hunting, fishing, and trapping areas."

Page 2, strike out all of lines 16 through 24 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(d) Upon request of the Secretary of the Interior at the time of the final termination of the reservation effected by this Act, the Department of the Army shall make safe for nonmilitary uses the land withdrawn and reserved, or such portions thereof as may be specified by the Secretary of the Interior, by neutralizing unexploded ammunition, bombs, artillery projectiles, or other explosive objects and chemical agents. Thereafter the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to law shall provide for the appropriate use or disposition of all or any part of the land withdrawn and reserved under provisions of this Act. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Army at that time from making application for further withdrawal and reservation of all or part of said lands under laws and regulations then existing."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS EAST OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2280) to provide for the withdrawal of certain public lands 40 miles east of Fairbanks, Alaska, for use by the Department of the Army as a Nike range.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subject to valid existing rights the public lands aggregating approximately six hundred and seven thousand eight hundred acres described in application for withdrawal, serial number Fairbanks 022929 published in the Federal Register of May 26, 1959, page 4218 (Federal Register Document 59-4405; filed, May 25, 1959; 8:49 antemeridian), are hereby withdrawn from all forms of use and appropriation under the public land laws including the mining and mineral leasing laws and disposals of materials under the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (60 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601-604), except as provided in subsection (b) of this section and reserved for the use of the Department of the Army as a Nike range for a period of ten years or, if

extended by the Secretary of the Interior, for a period of fifteen years, or for any shorter period as may be determined by the Secretary of the Army upon notice to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The lands and resources withdrawn and reserved by subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to use by the public in a manner that will not interfere with the use of the withdrawn area by the Department of the Army during the period December 15 to March 15 annually in accordance with schedules adopted by the Department of the Army.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Army, authorize use or disposition of any of the lands or resources withdrawn and reserved by subsection (a) of this section.

(d) Upon the final termination of the reservation effected by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for the appropriate disposition of the lands under the public land laws and other laws existing at the time of such termination. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Army at that time from making application for further withdrawal and reservation of the lands involved under laws and regulations then existing.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, strike out the words "60 Stat. 681;" and insert in lieu thereof "61 Stat. 681;"

Page 2, lines 10 and 11, strike out the words "use by the public" and insert in lieu thereof "use, appropriation, and disposition"

Page 2, line 15, strike out all of subsection (c) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) All occupancy and use under homestead entries, mining locations, mineral leases or other appropriation or use conformable with the public land laws of the United States as aforesaid which may be effectuated within the area withdrawn and reserved under subsection (b) of this Act shall be subject to the paramount and exclusive right of the Army to utilize the lands for Nike range and incidental military purposes during the period December 15 to March 15 annually until termination of the withdrawal and reservation effected by this Act, and all documents authorizing use or occupancy or effecting disposition of such lands shall expressly preserve to the United States the paramount and exclusive right above specified."

Page 2, line 19, strike out all of subsection (d) and insert in lieu thereof the following—

"(d) Upon request of the Secretary of the Interior at the time of final termination of the reservation effected by this Act, the Department of the Army shall make safe for nonmilitary uses the land withdrawn and reserves, or such portions thereof as may be specified by the Secretary of the Interior, by neutralizing unexploded ammunition, bombs, artillery projectiles, or other explosive objects and chemical agents. Thereafter the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to law shall provide for the appropriate use or disposition of all or any part of the land withdrawn and reserved under provisions of this Act. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Army at that time from making application for further withdrawal and reservation of all or part of said lands under laws and regulations then existing."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESERVING FOR USE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AT FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA, CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CAMPBELL CREEK AREA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2281) to reserve for use by the Department of the Army at Fort Richardson, Alaska, certain public lands in the Campbell Creek area, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subject to valid existing rights the public lands aggregating approximately four thousand seven hundred and six acres in the Campbell Creek Area, Alaska, withdrawn from the public domain by Public Land Order 2029 and described in detail in the Federal Register of December 19, 1959, page 10310 (Federal Register Document 59-10755; filed, December 18, 1959; 8:46 antemeridian), are hereby reserved for the use of the Department of the Army in conjunction with Fort Richardson for a period of ten years or, if extended by the Secretary of the Interior for a period of fifteen years, or for any shorter period as may be determined by the Secretary of the Army upon notice to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Army, authorize use or disposition of any of the land or resources withdrawn and reserved by subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Upon the final termination of the reservation effected by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for the appropriate disposition of the lands under the public land laws and other laws existing at the time of such termination. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Army at that time from making application for further withdrawal and reservation of the lands involved under laws and regulations then existing.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 9, strike out the words "withdrawn and"

Page 2, line 18, strike out the words "the lands involved" and insert in lieu thereof the words "all or part of said lands".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PUBLIC DOMAIN CERTAIN LANDS IN THE LADD-EIELSON AREA, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2282) to provide for the withdrawal from the public domain of certain lands in the Ladd-Eielson area, Alaska, for use by the Department of the Army as the Yukon Command training site, Alaska, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subject to valid existing rights the public

lands aggregating approximately two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres in the Ladd-Eielson area, fourth judicial division, Alaska, as more fully described in application (serial number Fairbanks 020174) from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior and set forth in the Federal Register of July 31, 1958, page 5804 (Federal Register Document 58-5837; filed, July 31, 1958; 8:47 antemeridian), are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws including the mining and mineral leasing laws and disposals of materials under the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (60 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601-604), and reserved for the use of the Department of the Army as the Yukon Command training site for a period of ten years or, if extended by the Secretary of the Interior for a period of fifteen years, or for any shorter period as may be determined by the Secretary of the Army upon notice to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Army, authorize use or disposition of any of the lands or resources withdrawn and reserved by subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Upon the final termination of the reservation effected by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for the appropriate disposition of the lands under the public land laws and other laws existing at the time of such termination. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Army at that time from making application for further withdrawal and reservation of the lands involved under laws and regulations then existing.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, strike out "60 Stat. 681;" and insert in lieu thereof "61 Stat. 681;"

Page 2, after line 15, add the following new subsection:

"(c) To the extent that the Secretary of the Army determines it to be consistent with military requirements and the public safety: (1) the lands withdrawn and reserved by this Act, or selected portions thereof, shall be open during legally established seasons for hunting, fishing, and trapping, and military operations affecting the same shall be suspended during such periods and (2) access across the lands, or selected portions thereof, shall be permitted to public hunting, fishing, and trapping areas."

Page 2, line 16, strike out all of subsection (c) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(d) Upon request of the Secretary of the Interior at the time of final termination of the reservation effected by this Act, the Department of the Army shall make safe for nonmilitary uses the land withdrawn and reserved, or such portions thereof as may be specified by the Secretary of the Interior, by neutralizing unexploded ammunition, bombs, artillery projectiles, or other explosive objects and chemical agents. Thereafter the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to law, shall provide for the appropriate use or disposition of all or any part of the land withdrawn and reserved under provisions of this Act. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Army at that time from making application for further withdrawal and reservation of all or part of said lands under laws and regulations then existing."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LANDS IN BIG DELTA AREA, ALASKA

The clerk called the bill (H.R. 2283) to provide for the withdrawal from the public domain of certain lands in the Big Delta area, Alaska, for continued use by the Department of the Army at Fort Greely, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subject to valid existing rights public lands aggregating approximately five hundred and seventy-two thousand acres of land in the Big Delta area, Fairbanks recording precinct, fourth judicial division, Alaska, as more fully described in application (serial number Fairbanks 019269) from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior and set forth in the Federal Register May 8, 1958, page 3071 (Federal Register Document 58-3480; filed, May 7, 1958; 8:53 antemeridian), are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws including the mining and mineral leasing laws and disposals of materials under the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (60 Stat. 681, 30 U.S.C. 601-604), and reserved for the use of the Department of the Army as the Fort Greely maneuver area for a period of ten years, or if extended by the Secretary of the Interior for a period of fifteen years, or for any shorter period as may be determined by the Secretary of the Army upon notice to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Army, authorize use or disposition of any of the lands or resources withdrawn and reserved by subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Upon the final termination of the reservation effected by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for the appropriate disposition of the lands under the public land laws and other laws existing at the time of such termination. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Army at that time from making application for further withdrawal and reservation of the lands involved under laws and regulations then existing.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the words "fourth judicial division,"

Page 2, line 6, strike out the statutory citation "60 Stat. 681;" and insert in lieu thereof "61 Stat. 681;"

Page 2, after line 16, add the following new subsection:

"(c) To the extent that the Secretary of the Army determines it to be consistent with military requirements and the public safety: (1) the lands withdrawn and reserved by this Act, or selected portions thereof, shall be open during legally established seasons for hunting, fishing, and trapping, and military operations affecting the same shall be suspended during such periods and (2) access across the lands, or selected portions thereof, shall be permitted to public hunting, fishing, and trapping areas."

Page 2, line 17, strike out all of subsection (c) and insert in lieu therefore the following:

"(d) Upon request of the Secretary of the Interior at the time of final termination of the reservation effected by this Act, the Department of the Army shall make safe for nonmilitary uses the land withdrawn and

reserved, or such portions thereof as may be specified by the Secretary of the Interior, by neutralizing unexploded ammunition, bombs, artillery projectiles, or other explosive objects and chemical agents. Thereafter the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to law shall provide for the appropriate use or disposition of all or any part of the land withdrawn and reserved under provisions of this Act. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Army at that time from making application for further withdrawal and reservation of all or part of said lands under laws and regulations then existing."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL MONUMENT, WASH.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3283) to revise the boundaries and to change the name of Fort Vancouver National Monument, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this changing Fort Vancouver from a monument to a national site?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, it is.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, it is true that it changes it from a national monument to a national historic site, due to the historic significance.

Mr. GROSS. Then, what is entailed in the change of the designation of this from a monument to a national site? What does that mean in terms of money to the taxpayer?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Nothing financially. There is no cost involved whatever.

Mr. GROSS. No additional cost whatsoever?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. No additional cost.

Mr. GROSS. Now or in the future?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Well, as far as the future is concerned, I could not tell you that. There is nothing involved now.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of preserving certain historic properties associated with the Fort Vancouver National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1948, chapter 546 (62 Stat. 532; 16 U.S.C. 450ff-450ff-2), the Secretary of the Interior may revise the boundaries of the monument to include therein not more than one hundred and thirty additional acres of land adjacent to, contiguous to, or in the vicinity of, the existing monument.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest the non-Federal lands and interests in lands within the revised boundaries.

SEC. 3. The heads of executive departments may transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, without exchange of funds, administrative jurisdiction over such federally owned lands and other property under their administrative jurisdictions within the revised boundary as may become excess to the needs of their respective agencies, for inclusion in the Fort Vancouver National Monument.

SEC. 4. Fort Vancouver National Monument is redesignated Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFENSE OF SUITS AGAINST FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2883) to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2679 of title 28, United States Code, is amended (1) by inserting the subsection symbol "(a)" at the beginning thereof and (2) by adding immediately following such subsection (a) as hereby so designated, four new subsections as follows:

"(b) The remedy by suit against the United States as provided by section 1346(b) of this title for damage to property or for personal injury, including death, resulting from the operation by any employee of the Government of any motor vehicle while acting within the scope of his office or employment, shall hereafter be exclusive of any other civil action or proceeding by reason of the same subject matter against the employer or his estate whose act or omission gave rise to the claim.

"(c) The Attorney General shall defend any civil action or proceeding brought in any court against any employee of the Government or his estate for any such damage or injury. The employee against whom such civil action or proceeding is brought shall deliver within such time after date of service or knowledge of service as determined by the Attorney General, all process served upon him or an attested true copy thereof to his immediate superior or to whomever was designated by the head of his department to receive such papers and such person shall promptly furnish copies of the pleadings and process therein to the United States attorney for the district embracing the place wherein the proceeding is brought, to the Attorney General, and to the head of his employing Federal agency.

"(d) Any such civil action or proceeding commenced in a State court shall be removed without bond at any time before trial by the Attorney General to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending and the proceedings deemed a tort action brought against the United States under the provisions of this title and all references thereto. Should a United States district court determine on a hearing on a motion

to remand held before a trial on the merits that the case so removed is one in which a remedy by suit within the meaning of subsection (b) of this section is not available against the United States, the case shall be remanded to the State court.

"(e) The Attorney General may compromise or settle any claim asserted in such civil action or proceeding in the manner provided in section 2677, and with the same effect."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall be deemed to be in effect six months after the enactment hereof but any rights or liabilities then existing shall not be affected.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, strike out "employer" and insert "employee".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5416) to include within the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Monument, in the State of California, certain federally owned lands used in connection with said monument, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of September 25, 1950, chapter 1030 (64 Stat. 1033; 16 U.S.C. 4501i), is hereby amended by inserting after the period at the end of section 1 the following: "Also, all that portion of the south half of the northeast quarter and of the north half of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 1 north, range 9 east, San Bernardino base and meridian, in the county of San Bernardino, State of California, shown on map titled 'Record of Survey' by H. F. Cameron, Junior, licensed engineer 6826, dated December 29, 1948, and James B. Hommon, licensed engineer 6916, dated October 5, 1949, and made for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and recorded October 17, 1949, in volume 7, page 72, of the official records of the county of San Bernardino, said land being described as follows:

"Beginning at the United States Government Land Office monument marked as the east quarter corner of said section 33, thence proceeding on a true bearing south 89 degrees 02 minutes 10 seconds west a distance of 50.01 feet to the true point of beginning of the hereinafter described parcel of land;

"Thence north 0 degrees 02 minutes 55 seconds west a distance of 250.08 feet to a point of curve; thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 20.00 feet a distance of 31.73 feet to a point of tangency; thence south 89 degrees 02 minutes 40 seconds west a distance of 2,559.24 feet; thence south 0 degrees 19 minutes 50 seconds east a distance of 270.76 feet;

"Then south 0 degrees 21 minutes 02 seconds east a distance of 409.32 feet to the beginning of a curve; thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 280.98 feet a distance of 275.93 feet to a point of compound curvature; thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 800.00 feet a distance of 753.98 feet to a point of tangency; thence north 69 degrees 22 minutes 58 seconds east a distance of 125.31 feet to the beginning of a curve;

"Thence along the arc of a curve to the right having a radius of 1,400.00 feet a distance of 1,042.74 feet to a point of tangency; thence south 67 degrees 56 minutes 33 seconds east a distance of 94.55 feet to the beginning of a curve; thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 700.00 feet a distance of 366.52 feet to a point of compound curvature;

"Thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 167.60 feet a distance of 240.17 feet to a point of tangency; thence north 0 degrees 02 minutes 55 seconds west a distance of 648.91 feet to the point of beginning containing 57.839 acres, more or less."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER A SECTION OF BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY, VIRGINIA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5475) to transfer a section of Blue Ridge Parkway to the Shenandoah National Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subject to valid existing rights, the lands and interests in lands which comprise section 1-A of the Blue Ridge Parkway and lie between the southern boundary of the Shenandoah National Park at Jarman Gap and parkway centerline station 448+00 at Rockfish Gap are excluded from the parkway, made a part of the Shenandoah National Park, and shall be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, IOWA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5571) to provide for the addition or additions of certain lands to the Effigy Mounds National Monument in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of preserving certain important prehistoric Indian mounds and protecting existing wildlife and other natural values, the following described lands, consisting of approximately 272 acres, are hereby added to the Effigy Mounds National Monument in the State of Iowa:

TRACT A

Township 94 north, range 3 west, fifth principal meridian, Clayton County, Iowa: the portion of the southeast quarter southeast quarter of section 22 that lies between the easterly right-of-way line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul, and Pacific Railroad and the section line common to sections 22 and 23; those portions of lot 1 (except the northerly 900 feet thereof), lot 2, and lot 3 that lie easterly of the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad, the unnumbered lot adjacent to lot 3; and the former meandered river channel between said lot 3 and said

unnumbered lot, all in section 23; containing in all 138 acres more or less.

TRACT B

Township 96 north, range 3 west, fifth principal meridian, Allamakee County, Iowa: Southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 33, containing 40 acres more or less.

TRACT C

Township 96 north, range 3 west, fifth principal meridian, Allamakee County, Iowa: South half northeast quarter and south half northeast quarter northeast quarter of section 33, excepting the right-of-way of Iowa State Highway Numbered 13; containing 93.7 acres more or less.

SEC. 2. The lands under the administrative control and jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service within tract A are included in the monument subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary and desirable in order to facilitate and control public access to the adjacent lands of the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, and subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to return them to the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service when they are no longer required for purposes of the monument. The lands under the administrative control and jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, within tract A are included in the monument subject to the right of the Corps of Engineers to retain adequate flowage and navigation rights thereon to facilitate the operation and maintenance of lock and dam numbered 10, Upper Mississippi River, or the construction, operation, and maintenance of any dam affecting this location.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to acquire the lands designated tract C by purchase or through donations.

SEC. 4. All laws, rules, and regulations applicable to such national monument shall be applicable with respect to the lands described in the first section of this Act upon the addition of such land to such national monument.

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized the sum of not to exceed \$4,000 for the purpose of acquiring lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon as may be necessary for carrying out this Act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 21, strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$2,000".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED FORCES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6244) for the relief of certain members of the uniformed services erroneously in receipt of family separation allowances.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, could somebody on the committee amplify the information we have available on this proposal? I know, according to the report, that it relates to repayment to the extent of \$95,000. I raise this question. I think everybody in this Chamber and in the

other body from time to time has been contacted by the members of the armed services after they have been discharged. Subsequently they find that the pay accounts are wrong, and the finance officer starts a procedure to collect because some paymaster made a mistake and paid them too much on discharge. I had one of these in my office this morning. It is pretty hard, I think, to condone the failure of the finance officer to not know what the proper pay is that a man receives on discharge. Apparently these mistakes are made from time to time, but for an individual there is no relief. This group, as I understand, are to be treated as a group. They are to have some \$95,000 excused. How does the Committee on the Judiciary treat an individual differently from a group? In the one case he gets no relief. In this case a whole bunch are going to get some relief.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman has well stated, each and every one of us in the Congress from time to time has received these complaints from our constituents about these irregularities in payments. This bill is to take care of a certain number of servicemen. As a rule we try to take care of them through various agencies, if it is possible. This bill comes to us as an executive communication and its purpose is to relieve members of the uniformed services and former members who in good faith received family separation allowances which were subsequently held by the Comptroller General to be beyond the scope of the Career Compensation Act upon which it was based. These men served overseas, where there were no quarters available for them and they were paid family separation allowance at that time by the services. This took place over a period of only about 4 months, as I recall it, in 1956. The Comptroller General made a ruling that this was not proper and ordered these payments refunded. Some of this has been refunded by these men in the service.

In other words, there was no housing provided for the families and they had to maintain themselves, not only over there but they had to maintain their own homes back in the United States. Now, because of that ruling of the Comptroller General the Department of Defense now comes along and asks us to take care of the situation. In trying to collect these payments the Department found for the most part that these were all hardship cases. The Government has been trying to have this money refunded and, as I said, some of it has been refunded, to the tune of \$95,000. They have been trying to collect the rest of it without success and for that reason this executive communication has come to your Committee on the Judiciary for action. After all, these men served outside continental United States and received this money in good faith. It was not due to any irregularities or any mistakes made by some office. This was a regulation decided upon by all of the defense agencies to pay these men this extra money because they were serving outside of continental United States without Government quarters available

for themselves and their families. For this reason your committee has seen fit approve this bill unanimously.

In reference to the other bills we treat them as they come along; your committee goes into all the facts and takes up the question whether or not it is a hardship case, and so forth. In all cases we do give relief if we feel that the case merits such action.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, let me ask the gentleman this question. Is this bill aimed at relieving some paymaster from responsibility, or is it a bona fide effort to relieve the individual who received this money through no fault of his own?

Mr. LANE. This bill is to relieve no individual. The uniformed serviceman and former members received this family separation allowance while serving overseas under Government regulations. It is to take care of that serviceman. It is not a question of some officer in the service who made any mistake. This is not to take care of anyone in that way. It is to take care of these men who we feel should have some relief here.

Mr. FORD. I agree with the gentleman that because of some erroneous opinion handed down by somebody in the executive branch of the Government a serviceman should not be penalized. But I must say that it is not entirely clear that we are not simply clearing a record for some paymaster or some lawyer or other person in the Department of Defense who just misinterpreted the law.

Mr. LANE. May I say to the gentleman that your Judiciary Committee and its staff went into that very thoroughly. We are satisfied that we are not covering up anybody so far as this bill is concerned. This bill will inure to the benefit of these servicemen in whom your committee is interested.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the members of the uniformed services are relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the amounts, which were otherwise correct, erroneously received by them after February 28, 1956, and before September 1, 1956, as family separation allowances under former paragraph 4304, Joint Travel Regulations of the uniformed services. Any member or former member of a uniformed service who has at any time made repayment to the United States of any amount paid to him as a family separation allowance within that period is entitled to have refunded to him the amount repaid provided application is made within one year.

SEC. 2. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this Act.

SEC. 3. Appropriations available for the pay and allowances of members of the uniformed services are available for refunds under this Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the

third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar today.

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AFFAIRS

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, on April 18 the President sent to the Congress a message urging the creation of a Department of Urban Affairs. As a Representative of a district which is largely, though not entirely, urban, I feel that this proposal is a wise one. The manifold problems of our metropolitan centers, and the steady increase of that portion of the American people who live in cities, make Cabinet-level recognition of the peculiar problems of these areas highly desirable.

I have recently received, from the Portland Association of Building Owners and Managers, an excellent letter commenting on this legislation, along with a copy of that association's letter of commendation to the President.

I include these letters at this point in my remarks:

PORTLAND ASSOCIATION OF
BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS,
Portland, Ore., April 13, 1961.

Representative EDITH GREEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. GREEN: A letter on behalf of this association was sent to the President recently commending his decision to create a Department of Urban Affairs; a copy of that letter is attached for your information.

The Portland area is one of the 25 or so great metropolitan complexes of the country; the problems faced here are the same, to one degree or another, as those in the other metropolitan areas. Proper zoning and planning, adequate financing, a realistic structure of local government, and the efficient functioning of the entire system, are problems common to all of our great cities. Many persons are aware of the nature of the problems, and the recognized methods of cure. For example, from improper planning derives great economic and esthetic loss, poor use of land facilities, traffic congestion, problems of health and sanitation (such as air pollution), and many others. This is well recognized. Yet, the units of local government are not sufficiently rich nor sufficiently strong to accomplish the necessary regional planning needed.

This association has been one of the leaders in urban renewal legislation through its various stages; has developed plans and statutes for municipal transit; a municipal parking authority; and has been in the forefront of numerous other moves for civic improvement. We recognize that a bigger view must be taken, and that funds must be very large if our cities are not to suffer further decay and disintegration.

It should not be overlooked that while much time and thought has been given to the great metropolises, many communities of every size in Oregon and elsewhere do not escape these problems. Efforts in recent years in Salem, Eugene, and Springfield show this. Even the smallest communities can suffer dislocation by reason of traffic

pattern changes or highway developments, for example.

These cities, like Portland, should welcome an attack on these problems on a regional basis.

We urge that the House give the President's plan the earliest possible attention. Our cities are undeniably in a state of crisis; we offer our assistance to you personally, and to the other members of the Oregon delegation, in any way that it may be useful.

Yours very truly,

PAUL F. MURPHY,
President.

ARVIN A. BURNETT,
Chairman, Downtown Committee.
CRAIG KELLEY,
Executive Secretary.

PORTLAND ASSOCIATION OF
BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS,
Portland, Ore., March 21, 1961.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: This association, composed of the principal office buildings in the downtown area of Portland, wishes to express its thorough endorsement of your recently announced plan for a Department of Urban Affairs headed by an administrator of Cabinet rank.

With more and more of our population gathering in the Nation's metropolitan areas, we think that the health and welfare of these regions need greater attention and study at the Federal level.

Within the metropolitan areas, the downtown, or core area, is the vital center of service to the populace, and is the principal location of professional, commercial, cultural, and governmental facilities. This concentration of services is essential to the proper functioning of the metropolis.

Yet these central areas are ringed by decay and often are themselves congested, drab, and inefficient. These difficulties cannot always be cured by local efforts alone.

We would envision that the Department of Urban Affairs would function along the lines of giving advisory service to the cities, relief in the form of self-liquidating loans, perhaps for rehabilitation, transit, parking, or similar basic needs, and give direction to metropolitan planning, which is one of the fundamental deficiencies.

We offer our support for your program and any aid or counsel which we can provide, and will enlist support for your program among business, labor, and local governmental circles.

Yours very truly,

PAUL F. MURPHY,
President.

ARVIN A. BURNETT,
Chairman, Downtown Committee.
CRAIG KELLEY,
Executive Secretary.

Our able and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] has introduced the President's bill, and it is now before the House Committee on Government Operations. It is my hope that this legislation can receive careful and speedy consideration by the committee, and favorable action by this House.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works be permitted to meet this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H.R. 6713.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE V OF AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

Mr. SISK, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 271, Rept. No. 322), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2010) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AIR FORCE BALLISTIC MISSILE MANAGEMENT

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Members to a report being filed by the Committee on Government Operations today entitled "Air Force Ballistic Missile Management—Formation of Aerospace Corp."

This report was prepared by the Military Operations Subcommittee, of which I am chairman. It gives the facts surrounding the Air Force's sponsorship of a new nonprofit corporation, Aerospace Corp., to provide technical management for its missile and space programs.

Aerospace will replace Space Technology Laboratories, Inc.—STL—as technical adviser to the Air Force. STL is a private corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Thompson-Ramo-Wooldridge, Inc. For more than 5 years, STL has been the systems engineer and technical director of the Air Force ballistic missile programs—Thor, Atlas, Titan, and Minute Man. Also it has conducted experimental space flight projects and laboratory work for the Air Force and other Government agencies.

Presently Aerospace takes over direction of the Air Force space projects, while

STL continues to handle the three ICBM programs for the Air Force. As the ballistic missile programs approach their operational stages, STL gets phased out of its contract work on these programs.

Considering the fact that ballistic missiles provide boosters for satellites and other space flight experiments, Aerospace will have to be well versed in missile as well as space technologies. Also, it will have technical responsibilities for missile programs of the future. Consequently, to avoid possible duplication or overlap in the technical functions of Aerospace and STL, our report recommends that STL's contract work in the ballistic missile programs be phased out as rapidly as possible. We ask the Air Force to reexamine STL's contract functions with a view to reassigning more of them to Aerospace and the weapon contractors.

One of the problems highlighted in our report is that of maintaining technical objectivity. Aerospace, as a nonprofit corporation, will not be interested in hardware production contracts and thus will be able to direct groups of weapon system contractors impartially in the Government's interest. It was this problem which led the committee to recommend in an earlier report that STL be converted into a nonprofit corporation or sever its ties with the Air Force.

Since STL would not go the nonprofit route, Aerospace was created, and we are emphasizing again the severance of the STL tie. Of course, STL will be free to compete for new contracts as do other weapon system contractors, but it should not have the confidential relationship at the Ballistic Missile Division Headquarters which it enjoyed in the past.

The committee's 1959 report, entitled "Organization and Management of Missile Programs"—House Report No. 1121, 86th Congress, 1st session—set forth many of the problems that were created by the Air Force-STL tie-in. It was that report which led to an Air Force reevaluation of its management structure for ballistic missiles and space systems, and the formation of Aerospace as a new nonprofit corporation.

The present report deals mainly with Air Force management problems, but these have wide application throughout the Defense Establishment and other agencies of the Government. Many in Congress and elsewhere have expressed concern about the tendency to use private corporations as Government adjuncts in the field of research and development. I believe this report documents for all Members the problems that arise in this kind of contract relationship.

Our report takes the realistic position that the Air Force does not have the inhouse technical resources and manpower to perform the functions assigned to Aerospace. Neither is it likely that the Air Force will acquire such resources in the foreseeable future. As we see it, a nonprofit contract organization is more appropriate as the technical arm of the Air Force than a commercial concern such as STL.

The Ballistic Missile Division, located in Inglewood-El Segundo Calif., now has a work force of more than 9,000 in-

cluding military and civilian Air Force personnel and employees of Aerospace and STL.

Pointing out that the new Aerospace Corp. is planning for a buildup to about 1,000 scientific and engineering personnel, with possible larger growth in the future, our report warns against empire building, which will dilute the elite quality of the technical staff.

To put Aerospace in business, the Air Force provided it with office and laboratory facilities, working capital in the form of advance payments, and a contract for technical work on designated Air Force space programs. The core of the new corporation's facilities is the Research and Development Center in El Segundo, which was purchased from STL at a cost of \$23.5 million.

The total of Air Force contract outlays to both Aerospace and STL in fiscal year 1961 will be about \$84 million, as against a cost for STL alone of \$78 million in fiscal 1960. The Air Force attributes this excess to a peaking of work on the Minute Man program, and added administrative support requirements.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that in reading this report, the Members of Congress will have a better understanding of the problems of mobilizing technical resources for national defense. The report is factual and fair. It is critical but it is not carping. We realize that we are dealing with issues of the highest national importance which affect the very survival of this Nation.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE YEARS AGO WAS OUR BEGINNING

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today, 399 years ago, Jean Ribault in discovering the mouth of the St. Johns River, Fla., began a series of events which led to the permanent settlement of America. The expedition was of French Huguenots seeking religious freedom in a new land; and the date was May 1, 1562.

Ribault said of the lands in northeast Florida as he viewed them in 1562:

We entered and viewed the country thereabout, which is the fairest, fruitfulest and pleasantest of all the world.

Rene Laudonniere, his second in command, said of it:

The place was so pleasant that unhappy people would be forced to change their nature as they viewed it.

Pushing up the coast to Parris Island, S.C., they left a detachment which shortly abandoned efforts of settlement there and returned to France. But in 1564 Rene Laudonniere returned with provisions for permanent settlement and did settle men, women and children at Fort Caroline, Fla., in that year. This

began the permanent settlement by Europeans of what is now the United States. Though in 1565 the flag over Florida was changed to Spanish, and in 1763 to English and later to others, the seed of liberty in these lands was planted by these firstcomers in 1562 and 1564. Today in America we test whether America is wise and strong enough to preserve here the liberty sought so long ago by these courageous pioneers. Like in the days of old, this is a time for prayer, a time for personal dedication to principles and a time when men must seize history or history will seize men.

DEPARTMENT OF SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I have just introduced legislation which would establish a new Department of Small Towns and Rural Affairs. Since the administration has proposed a new Department of Urban Affairs and Housing, I believe the two proposals could well be considered by the appropriate committee together.

In this century, and especially in the years since World War II, we have witnessed in this country a constant trend toward bigness. It has occurred in business, in farming, in government, in virtually all fields of human activity.

We are all concerned about this trend as it affects various aspects of our society. For instance, we have tried to pass legislation which will preserve the family-size farm, yet we see each year the growth of corporate farms.

We read every day of mergers in the business world, and we fear for the future of the small businessman. As a manifestation of this concern, the Congress created the Small Business Administration some 8 years ago to work with the Nation's small businessmen.

I think we are all aware of the tremendous growth of the Federal Government. There are, as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Poff] recently pointed out, more than 2,250 Federal departments, agencies, bureaus, and so forth. All of us in the Congress find much of our time is spent trying to help our constituents who have a tremendous variety of problems with the various bureaus, boards, commissions, agencies, and departments.

So we are faced with the fact that things are big and probably going to get a lot bigger. Where do our huge urban areas fit into this picture? And also, where do our small towns and wide open spaces fit into the picture? The Federal Government has shown great concern over the problems of our urban areas, especially in the postwar years. We have provided generous programs of aid in many fields in an attempt to stabilize the economy of our cities. We have aided in the construction of city expressways, airports, and hospitals. We

have loaned and given money to remove urban blight. We have had grants for city planners and helped build community facilities. We provide aid for water pollution plants and grants to study air pollution. Housing is subsidized and we are asked to subsidize mass transportation of commuters.

Must we create a Department of Urban Affairs whose purpose would be to develop even further the concentration of power in the large cities? Should we have such a department which would be under the domination of and perhaps the dictation of big city mayors and other city officials? Should we do more to concentrate greater power in the big cities at the expense of the small and medium-sized communities which have no such powerful voice?

Let us first examine that other great segment of our population—the people who live outside of large concentrated urban areas who have no powerful voice to speak in their behalf. These people constitute almost half of our population.

Fifty-three percent of our people live in metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more, while 47 percent of the people live in smaller cities, towns, villages, and boroughs and in rural areas.

These millions of people deserve our attention. We certainly want to create a favorable climate for the growth of our small towns. We do not want them to become ghost towns or be swallowed up into huge urban strips.

We have inherited from our small towns a community spirit which is seldom found in urban areas. We find a wholesome family life which is apparently more difficult to maintain in urban areas with its many outside diversions and attractions.

I believe that we should encourage and assist the small towns in their efforts to develop and carry out local programs to meet their needs and the Nation's needs in this era of advancing technical and industrial development. We should give such aid as is necessary so that our small towns can benefit from the shifting patterns of economical activity and population.

There are already a few programs operating within the Federal Government which could well be gathered together as part of the duties of this new Department. The program of research to find increased industrial uses of farm products is one such program. The rural development program, which will probably be expanded by the rural redevelopment program—a part of the depressed area legislation—is another likely starting point. Another possibility would be the Office of Area Development in the Department of Commerce.

In these days when we are talking so much about preserving the small farm and the small business, should we not take a sensible step toward preserving the small town?

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS ON HUNGARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentle-

man from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, as a Nation we are on the threshold of a new era in the conduct of our international affairs. Time, the harsh demands of reality, and the freely expressed will of the American people have brought us to the crossroads where change must take place. During the past several years our position in world affairs has deteriorated at a steady rate while the prestige, initiative, and relative strength of the Russian imperium has increased at an alarming rate. The year 1960 gave witness to a series of climactic events which awakened our people to this dangerous situation and put into clear perspective the need for change. The American electorate expect such change. We must not disappoint them.

As we enter this new era, much can be learned from the mistakes of the immediate past. There now can be little doubt that the greatest mistake of the past 6 years was the uncaging of the Russian bear, a process which began with the Berlin Conference of 1954, was advanced by the so-called summit meeting of 1955, the Nixon visit to Russia, and the Khrushchev visit to the United States during 1959, and was culminated in the Paris Conference and United Nations General Assembly fiascos of 1960. The Russian bear had been caged through the Marshall plan, the Truman doctrine, by acceptance of the realities of the cold war, and the resolute actions taken on Berlin and in Korea. During 1952 American leadership of the free world cause was clear and our superiority was unquestioned by the Russians. We had moved to a position where positive political actions directed at the heartland of the Russian imperium was a logical next step. By then, we had come a great distance from the political and ideological confusion of the early forties when public opinion held the Russians to be our allies and a people who cherished the ideals of democracy.

The great question today is whether we can once again cage the Russian bear or whether we must tame the bear now that he is loose and on the prowl. We must do one or the other if we are to survive as a free people.

During the last session of Congress, on August 22, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 716, the intent of which was to confront the Russian bear with a choice of these alternatives: either to behave as a civilized member of the family of nations or be returned to his cage. House Concurrent Resolution 716 called for the United States to take the initiative in the United Nations to cause the Russians to conform with the provisions of the General Assembly Resolution on Hungary or be expelled from membership in the United Nations. Congress adjourned before action could be taken on that resolution. Today I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 230, similar to House Concurrent Resolution 716.

The General Assembly Resolution on Hungary condemns the Russian aggression against Hungary in 1956, and calls for the withdrawal of all Russian mili-

tary, political, and economic elements from Hungarian soil. For 4 long years the American delegation to the United Nations has done nothing but pay annual and weak lipservice to the high purposes of that resolution. In turn the Russians have demonstrated a persistent, adamant, provocative, and contemptuous disdain for this General Assembly decision on Hungary. It is little wonder that Khrushchev and company have used the forum of the United Nations to degrade, taunt, and vilify the United States in the eyes of the people of the world. Our shabby and weak defense of freedom's cause, in the case of Hungary, has invited the Russians to regard us as timid, compromising has-beens. It will not be easy to convince the Russians that they have judged us wrongly because a profile of American weakness is precisely what Russian propaganda seeks to portray on both sides of the Iron Curtain. They will not give up their present advantage easily. We must take it from them and this will require bold and determined action.

The case of Hungary is one known to all the peoples of the world, filled with human drama, the symbol of the struggle of freedom versus slavery. Just as the Russians have used this case to shower the United States with contempt and dishonor, so can we use it as the symbol of our commitment to stand by and resolutely support those who will fight for freedom's cause. This case is still pending before the General Assembly where it cries out for remedy. The meeting of the General Assembly, concluded less than 10 days ago, did not even consider the case of Hungary.

Last September Khrushchev launched a campaign to remake the United Nations into a complete Russian instrument or, failing to do so, to destroy that organization. What shall we do in the face of this challenge? Commonsense dictates that we take the initiative by confronting the Russians with a choice. Either they live up to the letter and spirit of the charter or be expelled from membership. This would represent a genuine and needed reorganization of the United Nations.

All the world awaits action by the Kennedy administration in the arena of international combat, where the Russian bear stands braced for the conflict and where first impressions are most times lasting and sometimes devastating. No single action could have a more favorable and convincing effect upon world public opinion than an unequivocal demand that justice be done the Hungarian people. This demand must set a time limit for the withdrawal of all Russian military, political, and economic elements from Hungary. The United Nations must supervise this withdrawal and conduct free and unfettered elections in Hungary within the time limit set. If the Russians fail to meet the timetable their expulsion from membership in the United Nations must be automatic. Nor should we hesitate to initiate such a demand because of lack of precedent or fear that we will not receive enough votes to authorize the action. It is far better that we fail to garner sufficient

votes in our stand for justice than to continue our present record of winning Pyrrhic victories in the United Nations. Only this course of action can return to our Nation the profile in courage which befits our station as free people.

Congress has grave responsibilities in the field of foreign affairs, a responsibility which rests upon every Member of this House. The greatest responsibility is to voice the demands of our people for a realistic policy toward the clear and present threat of imperial Russian communism. On all sides one hears the public clamor for action which will put aside high sounding speeches and get down to the business at hand. Our people have grown weary of the speech-makers, the high-sounding phrase turners, the patient statesmen whose faces have been slapped so many times they are immune to further injury. They are hungry for specific, purposeful action which will force the Russians to put up or shut up.

I do not suggest that greeting the Russians with a choice of either conformance with the United Nations Charter or expulsion from membership in that body is by any means the full or final answer to these growing public demands. It is, however, a start in the right direction. In a real sense it is a preliminary test of our willingness to engage the Russians in a political contest, a test which will require us to separate ourselves from many of the delusions which have been built up about our voting strength in the United Nations and who the friends of freedom really are. Sure a test will serve as a realistic assessment of our national prestige, and our ability to face the realities of the results. As such it will serve our national interests because it is time we knew exactly where we stood, prestigewise, in the world rather than depending on the Gallup-type poll as an index.

The case of Hungary pending before the United Nations General Assembly cries out for remedial justice. Until these cries are satisfied we must accept the fact that Cuba, Laos, Berlin, and the Formosa Straits news will continue to occupy the headlines of our daily press. What is going on in all these trouble spots results from Communist action and action is always news. It is time we flooded the press of the world with news about the rebirth of freedom's cause.

House Concurrent Resolution 230 reads as follows:

Whereas the freedom loving people of Hungary rose up in unison on October 23, 1956, to drive the alien occupier from their beloved homeland and to reestablish their freedom, dignity and national independence; thereby inspiring all people who love freedom and liberty; and

Whereas the Hungarian people by sheer courage, determination and united action did rid their homeland of the forces of Russian imperial communism after five days of sacrifice and heroism, winning for themselves five days of freedom and independence during which they began the rebuilding of their national culture, economy and free way of life; and

Whereas the aggressive military forces of imperial Russian communism did invade Hungary early in the morning of November

4, 1956, in violation of the spirit of international law and the letter of the United Nations Charter, killing many thousands of loyal Hungarians and robbing all the Hungarian people of their hard won liberty, freedom and national independence; and

Whereas the conscience of all civilized mankind was shocked by the ruthless, inhuman and criminal actions taken by the imperial Red army against the Hungarian people, causing a worldwide reaction by the common man demanding that justice be done for the Hungarian people; and

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly, moved by this demand, did on December 12, 1956, enact a resolution on Hungary, opposed only by imperial Russia and her supporting Communist regimes, which condemned the brutal Russian Communist aggression against the Hungarian people and called for the immediate removal by the Russians of their military, economic, and political apparatus from Hungarian soil; and

Whereas the imperial Russian Communists have treated this United Nations resolution with contempt, bluntly and publicly refusing to abide by its provisions thus demonstrating a dangerous disdain for the United Nations as an organization instituted among men to maintain law, prevent war, and secure justice for all nations and all peoples; and

Whereas the United Nations is limited with respect to sanctions authorized to enforce the decisions of the General Assembly, except for the privileges of membership in that body which can be withheld or withdrawn from any nation which violates persistently the letter and spirit of the charter; and

Whereas the expulsion of the Soviet Union from membership in the United Nations for nonconformance with the provisions of the standing General Assembly resolution on Hungary would strengthen the cause of law and justice among nations while at the same time advancing the cause of peace; and

Whereas the prospects of war are increased when an aggressor, in this case imperial Russia, is permitted to continue its illegal occupation and exploitation of a foreign country contrary to the expressed will of the people concerned, in this case Hungary, in violation of the United Nations Charter and the standing resolution on Hungary: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the American Ambassador to the United Nations be instructed by the President of the United States to: (a) take immediate action to cause the Soviet Union to forthwith abide by the full provisions of the standing resolution on Hungary, including a set time limit for the withdrawal of all Russian military, economic, and political elements from Hungary under United Nations supervision, or be expelled from membership in the United Nations, and (b) to urge the United Nations to take responsibility for supervision of free elections in Hungary immediately following the withdrawal of all Russian military, economic, and political elements.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FEIGHAN. I shall be very happy to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I wish to commend the distinguished gentleman from Ohio for what he is doing today. It is time that we brought again to the attention of the world what happened in Hungary. When that happened the world was shocked at the Russian brutality in overriding the will of the people of Hungary, killing people, many people. It is time now that the world should

again be reminded so that all the world will know that it is the United States that stands for independence, for freedom, for the people, and it is Russia who grinds down, who kills, who destroys, and who murders.

I again commend the gentleman from Ohio for what he is doing. He is a great fighter for the people and for freedom.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I thank the very able gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FEIGHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What does the gentleman think of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the other body in amending the Battle Act to provide for aid to these Communist satellite countries?

Mr. FEIGHAN. For many years I have been strongly in opposition to any relaxation of the Battle Act. The fact is that in some circumstances it should not be relaxed even to food, for food is used by the Russians as a weapon of war.

Mr. GROSS. I agree with the gentleman. The Battle Act ought either to be enforced or be repealed, one or the other, and I think it ought to be enforced.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I do too. I agree with the gentleman heartily.

My position is to deny anything and everything to those who oppress the people of the captive nations, meaning the regimes imposed on those countries by Russia and at the same time to extend every possible assistance and comfort and encouragement to the people who are oppressed and held captive by those Russian regimes. And my opinion is that anything we do to help those countries today, whether it be loans or gifts of food, strengthens the regimes imposed upon the people of the captive nations and is a distinct disservice to the masses of people who are oppressed by them if we help to prolong the system which imposes tyranny and slavery upon them.

We should give no aid to any form of government which has as its aim destruction of our form of government. We have too long been deceived by such policies as, "we should endeavor to bring about changes in the Russian Communist Empire by evolutionary processes or we should aid Communist governments which show a tendency to be independent from Moscow.

I say draw the line and oppose and fight Communist tyranny wherever it be and whenever it rears to embrace another race or country. I do not speak of opposition by word, but by military force if necessary.

We have given away too many billions of dollars to support Communist governments. It is time we use our strength to destroy them, not aid them.

Mr. GROSS. Apparently what Congress is being called upon—and I must say without injecting politics into this thing that this pressure seems to be coming from the new President of the United States for this amendment of the Battle Act. What is proposed to be done here now apparently is to siphon more money away from the taxpayers of this country

to take care of the economic aid to several of the Communist satellite countries. I am opposed to it and I hope the gentleman is opposed to it. I hope the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House will be opposed to this legislation when it comes over here.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I have felt that the mutual security program has long varied from its initial purpose. It was never contemplated, in my mind, that the Mutual Security Act would be used to support Communist governments whether they be in Yugoslavia, Poland, or anywhere else.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is right. Mr. FEIGHAN. The Mutual Security Act has varied from its original purposes which I think in the first instance were excellent.

Since its beginning in 1948 I have been a strong supporter of the foreign aid program. I did so because of my conviction that we serve our own best interests when we assist free and friendly governments to become strong enough to resist internal Communist subversion and become militarily prepared to stand up to armed Communist aggression. I have on several occasions in past years directed attention to what I considered to be phases of this law completely inconsistent with the original purposes of the original plan, namely, the strengthening of the security of the United States and other free people. I refer specifically to the tragic misuse of American public funds to support the Communist dictators, and to strengthen their hold over the good people of the respective countries.

Mr. GROSS. Now if the gentleman will yield further, they are apparently about to. I have no doubt but what the other body will pass this amendment that is presently pending.

It is out of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and before the other body. I have no doubt that it will be passed, and we will get it over here.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FEIGHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman agree that we have reached a point in our history where the United States cannot longer allow itself to be tied down by agreements or lesser commitments that prevent us from being ourselves? These restrictions on our freedom to support freedom were entered into with other countries in the faith and on the assumption we were to have a world of order and peace. But tragically the Communists have blocked such a world. There is the form but not the substance. The restrictions are outdated and, worse, they leave the United States of America like Gulliver's giant, held down by a multitude of little ties that paralyze us when men are fighting for freedom and must have our assistance.

Has not the time come when the United States—either through the Congress or the President—must develop and proclaim a new doctrine, comparable to the Monroe Doctrine or the Truman doctrine, to this effect, namely,

that the United States was born in freedom and, wherever and whenever man's freedom is denied or jeopardized, the United States must be free to give effective support to people who are giving their lives to retain their liberty or to regain it. The United States must make that its first obligation, and all other obligations in conflict with it must be secondary.

The Communists are winning this war because they know they are in it; and we are not even fighting it in earnest, partly because it is called peace. We must find ways to break through the sophistries and legalities. Where there is a conflict between our agreements to do things in the normal, orderly, peacetime manner and not to intervene in outside situations, on one hand; and on the other hand, there are our eternal commitments to stand with human beings fighting for freedom, these larger commitments must be given precedence. The United States could well announce that in any such conflict it will take such action as it decides is wise and effective, disregarding any secondary commitments which keep us paralyzed and leave the enemy free to go ahead and win victory after victory by our default. Does not the gentleman think that the time has come for something like that?

Mr. FEIGHAN. I concur wholeheartedly with the gentleman. We have lived too long in a Disneyland world with the Russian aggressors and imperialists. For too long we have observed formality in international affairs and have disregarded the substance of world affairs which is the freedom of mankind. It is obvious that the initiative of the United States as the leader of freedom's cause, has been paralyzed by the tactics of the Russian Communists, their agents, and their collaborators, and outside of the United Nations and other international organs which are supposed to promote not only peace, but freedom and human rights for all nations and all people.

The primary issue before the United States concerning the United Nations is simply this—are we prepared to make the United Nations into an organization consistent with the Charter of the United Nations or are we going to stand paralyzed while the Russians either destroy the United Nations or remake it into a three-headed monster as proposed by Khrushchev?

Mr. JUDD. I was pleased when President Kennedy said last week in New York that, if anybody is wondering when the next war is to come, the war is already here; we are in it. Maybe the Congress of the United States should pass a resolution saying that, however much we regret it, we hereby recognize that a state of war exists. A powerful enemy has declared war on us in every field: economic, political, social, psychological, propaganda, educational, scientific, art, sports, and every other conceivable field, as well as in space and conventional arms. The United States, to survive, has got to free itself from any shackles that make it unable to defend itself and to help defend the rest of the free world, as is best in any situation. Without a free world we cannot long

endure. I do not see any way for us now except to cut the Gordian knot and proclaim to all that where men are fighting for freedom, there the United States must be free to stand and help too.

Abraham Lincoln was legally wrong, the lawyers told him, when he signed the Emancipation Proclamation, but it was morally right and it was morally necessary. To stand for human freedom is always right and necessary. In the gradual retreat of the free world, the time has come when the United States, bound down by self-imposed restrictions, must break loose from those restrictions, or, at least, serve notice that we intend to whenever that is necessary in order to be free to act on behalf of human liberty.

Mr. FEIGHAN. The time has not only come; it certainly is long overdue.

I favor a clear declaration by the Government of the United States that would put all of the people of the world on notice that henceforth the United States intends to stand firmly as a defender and supporter of human freedom and individual liberty in any and all circumstances, notwithstanding any agreements, charters, or understandings to the contrary and even to the point of using military force.

It is time that the United States by positive action and inspired leadership create world opinion, rather than have U.S. policy tied down by so-called world public opinion, usually founded upon slanted polls, planted Russian Communist propaganda, or neutralist thinking.

I would like to go on record as saying that our former policy which takes into consideration the sensitivities of our allies at all costs be discarded when it is taken into consideration the extent that it paralyzes all our activities and destroys our leadership.

Our allies are important, providing they do not cause the United States to desert its leadership, based upon principles of freedom, humanity, and justice. Alliances are good, but they are not enough. United States, as leader of free-world alliances, has got to take action directly against the heartland of the Russian Communist Empire, and vulnerabilities of the Russian Communist Empire invite our political initiative. This is positive action because it relates to working with the common man in that area, not the tyrants who imposed the rule upon it. It should work in the direction to restore liberty and freedom to these people because it is these factors which make them our common allies. There are those who say it is purely negative to strike action against international communism, but it is certainly positive so far as the United States and freedom's cause is concerned if a blow is struck which will dismember the Russian power bloc. Any blow or any action which will lead to the peaceful dismemberment of the Russian power bloc is a necessity at this time. In other words, freeing the captive non-Russian nations now under Russian occupation and control.

Mr. JUDD. To pursue it further, in wars of the old conventional sort—of

course, we will never again have that kind of a war in which the enemy sends us a telegram of notice ahead of time—in traditional wars all nations regard themselves as released from commitments that reduce their chances of victory. There is no just reason why we should not do the same in this different and more deadly war. The United States must find ways to stand openly, unashamedly, everlastingly for human freedom. To fail to do this serves only our enemies and denies us the spark, the zeal, the release that our people need if we are to get fresh dedication to the ideals of freedom and faith in freedom among ourselves and other peoples of today's confused world.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FEIGHAN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to remind the gentleman from Minnesota that when the Berlin airlift incident occurred in 1948, I advocated the declaration of war against Russia at that time. We had 2½ million men under arms in Europe at that time. And we have been backing away and running away from these issues that have come up. I did not get any encouragement from my suggestion.

Mr. JUDD. I recall also the time, shortly after the Korean attack, when the then Congressman from Massachusetts, Mr. Herter, and the Congressman from Maine, Mr. Hale, and I joined in introducing a resolution which said in substance that whenever an act of aggression was committed by any of the following countries—and we listed the countries in Europe and Asia that are satellites or Communist controlled—the United States would regard it as an act of aggression by the Soviet Union itself and govern itself accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] has expired.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield to me further, may I say to my friend from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] that we were not able to get consideration of our resolution any more than he was of his. We were told we must not provoke the Communists—as if they go to war on the basis of being or not being provoked.

In a sense we are prisoners of our finest deficiencies. We did not and do not want to believe the hard facts about Communists. But surely the time has now come when the blindest man can see what they are up to and what we should have done at various points and times in the past. It is already late, but however late it is, it cannot be any earlier tomorrow. Events in Cuba and elsewhere have forced us to recognize we are in a showdown. Every time we yield,

it encourages the aggressor to take the next step. Every time we wring our hands but do nothing effective, we increase the danger of war rather than reduce it, because we invite the enemy to think that when his next pressure is applied, we will again make some fine statements but we or some allies will find some excuse to back down.

There is risk in taking this sort of stand; but there is hope. There is greater risk every time we back down; and no hope.

Some people were critical of John Foster Dulles, because they said he practiced brinkmanship. Now President Kennedy is practicing it. He did not want to be at the brink any more than Mr. Dulles wanted to. The Communists are always pulling our leaders to the brink, testing them. We have only two choices. One is to go over the brink, and the other is to stand firm at the brink. It is not where we are, but how we behave where we are that counts.

Whenever we have stood firm at the brink, no Americans have gone over. And whenever we have vacillated or yielded in order to avoid a conflict, it has merely shifted the conflict farther toward ourselves. China to Korea to Vietnam to Laos. If we fail to try in Laos, the next tests will soon come, and be still more difficult.

I am convinced that the President could unite our country by declaring some such new doctrine that America is freeing herself from whatever keeps her from being herself. I believe our people would rally overwhelmingly to such leadership regardless of section or party or class or interest, and other peoples would be devoutly thankful.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman that we need a positive, firm foreign policy.

The NATO alliance could be tremendously strengthened by bold actions. I feel that the victims of communism and Russian imperialism should be given an opportunity to volunteer for service in the NATO community and an opportunity to form themselves into separate military units under NATO but carry their own flags. This would be action which would put the enemy on the defensive. This would be action which would serve notice on all the captive people behind the Iron Curtain that freedom and liberty and independence for them was inevitable and would also give them a rallying point and hope.

It is clear to me that once the United States takes a bold initiative in support of freedom's cause anywhere in the world, we will find people in other lands quickly rallying to our cause. It would not be long before tyrannical governments which refused to join in support of freedom's cause would find their people seeking to volunteer for action in support of the American principles of freedom and justice.

I agree that our policy has too long been governed by fear, that is, do not provoke the Russian Communists because it might cause general war. This policy has been instrumental in paralyzing all actions toward the Russian Communist bloc. As a result we saw a

defeat in Korea, dismemberment of Indochina, the Hungarian debacle, and now Cuba and Laos.

We have found by experience that you cannot contain communism. Communism takes two steps forward and one step backward. This was expressed clearly by Stalin. The one step backward is taken whenever we stand up to them, but the net gain to communism in every case has been at least one step forward. Experience tells us that we must alter our ways, that we must begin to take two steps forward and no steps backward. This is the only formula that will defeat the international Russian conspiracy.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FEIGHAN. I yield to my colleague from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Do I understand that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] is suggesting that we are now in a position where we should renounce the articles of the Organization of American States?

Mr. JUDD. I think we are in a world position where we have to say that when there is a conflict between existing commitments entered into in good faith and the necessity for acting in our self-preservation, which is the first law of survival, we must choose self-preservation.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman's position, because under articles 14, 15, and 17 of the Organization of American States, we are tied.

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

Mr. BOW. We just cannot move to protect ourselves in this situation that we have in the Caribbean.

Mr. JUDD. It is like the laws which had grown up around the Sabbath in ancient times. It was almost impossible to use the Sabbath for the benefit of man. At that point Jews had to violate the regulations in order to get the Sabbath back to its essential purpose—the service of man. First things must be put first. I think we are at that point and I hope that the present administration will take some action along these lines. It would not commit us to any particular course in any particular situation, but it would free our hands to do whatever is necessary for freemen to survive.

Mr. BOW. I think it would be amazing to Members of this body as well as to the American people if they read articles 14, 15, and 17 of the Organization of American States under which we are completely tied against any action that we might take to solve this situation.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Ohio will yield, in an orderly, law-abiding society we never interfere in anybody else's affairs. But if someone is lawlessly pouring typhoid organisms into the water supply of this city, we have to intervene to stop him and we do. When we have somebody pouring poison into our whole hemisphere, the United States has got to find ways to stop it. The greater obligations must take precedence over the smaller ones.

Mr. BOW. I agree with the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] for

bringing this matter to the attention of the House today.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

The Declaration of Caracas of 1954 could be a rallying point of our South American policy. I know that our neighbors to the south wish to learn about the intrigues of communism. They have begged us to teach them and lead them in this battle, but we have turned a deaf ear. We should revive the Declaration of Caracas and in addition add teeth or a mailed fist to it. Instead of making the declaration a meaningless mass of words, let us make it militant. Our Latin American neighbors will assist us in the battle if we show initiative and courage.

It is clear that we must take action, positive action, against the aggressor. One place to start political action against and expose the aggressor is in the United Nations. I urge approval of House Concurrent Resolution 230. The hour has come when we should cause the Russian Communists either to abide by the General Assembly Resolution on Hungary or be expelled from membership in the United Nations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] has again expired.

LET US KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, some persons have been telling lies to a number of ministers of the gospel and their parishioners in Iowa. I suspect the lie originated with opponents to Federal aid to education, with perhaps an assist from unscrupulous political workers of the same type who were responsible for spreading the literature of hate which we saw during last fall's election.

Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the general Subcommittee on Education, I have been the target of a barrage of mail urging defeat of H.R. 4970, on the grounds that it makes provision for Federal support for private elementary and secondary schools. The letters quite plainly equate H.R. 4970 with the latter proposition. Some refer to President Kennedy's campaign pledge to respect our laws regarding separation of church and state, and imply lack of faith by him.

Most of the letters are from Iowa. I have heard from ministers as well as others.

It is quite clear to me that a deliberate misrepresentation has been made to these good people. It is quite possible that a few people could confuse H.R. 4970 with other proposals providing financial help to private schools. But when I receive so many letters based upon a completely false assumption, I can only conclude that the instigation was deliberate.

Let me set the record straight. The bill H.R. 4970, is a public school bill only.

It was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON]. It embodies the recommendations of President John F. Kennedy. When President Kennedy sent his education message to the Congress, he stressed that the program was aimed at supporting public elementary and secondary schools only.

The position of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church is in sharp disagreement with that of the President. For this reason it has been facetiously remarked that "John Kennedy is the best Baptist President since Harry Truman."

Mr. Speaker, the Congress may or may not authorize a broad program of grants or loans to private schools. It may or may not do this by amending the President's program, or by a separate bill. That remains to be seen.

With or without a so-called parochial school amendment, some people are opposed to Federal aid to education. Many others, including the President, are in favor of aid to public schools only.

But let the record be clear. H.R. 4970 is a public school bill. I trust this will allay the fears of so many good people in Iowa to whom, I believe, a deliberate misrepresentation has been made.

COEXISTENCE?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, the sands still left in the hourglass near the vanishing point. Years of indecision have brought the United States to an inescapable choice. The choice lies between freedom as Americans understand it, which means freedom to go and come as one pleases, to engage in business or diversion, to spend or save, to speak or listen; and freedom as the "liberty-loving peoples" of Russia and China understand it, which means freedom to do as you are told. The latter freedom Americans label tyranny. The choice is a hard one. We shrink from making it. We have recoiled in horror from the choice for 15 dreadful years. In lieu of a choice, we have explored all the possibilities of coexistence. We have hoped for a settlement by negotiation.

Today all hope of any practical program of coexistence vanishes in Cuba.

We cannot claim that our opponents have left us in any doubt as to their choice. They have said over and over again that their purpose is to exterminate imperialistic capitalism from the face of the earth. That means freedom as Americans understand it. If we hesitate to give credence to their words, can we escape the meaning of their deeds? At two points, at Laos in the far corner of the earth, and at Cuba in our very whiskers, they are today insolently challenging long-standing commitments of our Nation. We must choose: yield or fight.

In the Western World, in the United States itself, there are arguments for both courses. The arguments of those who counsel submission are persuasive, most insidiously and dangerously per-

suasive. Many who urge this course start out with the contention that it is better to yield a little here and there than to risk the cataclysm of a nuclear world war. A few see clearly that to yield a little here and to yield a little there is eventually to yield the whole. Among these, the English nobleman and philosopher, Bertrand Russell, has faced the facts most frankly and, indeed, most courageously. Lord Russell argues that both the Western World and communism should make every effort to negotiate differences. But he foresees the possibility that negotiation will finally fail. At that point, one side or the other must yield, or there will be a world war. The only possible outcome of such a war would be total extermination, not only of civilization but even of the human race. All, both belligerents and the neutrals alike, would perish miserably. The only real choice, therefore, would be for one side or the other to yield, or accept responsibility for total extermination. Only a lunatic would prefer extinction to submission. However much the free world may hate communism, and however much communism may hate capitalism, either side could find it possible to exist under the other system, and would prefer such existence to extermination. Consequently, in the last and final choice, when negotiation fails, and only submission or war is left, any sensible man would choose to submit.

There are two serious flaws in Lord Russell's definitive analysis and an additional one in the arguments of those who do not carry their analysis to the end.

Taking the last one first, it is the hope of proponents that a little submission here and there will postpone the necessity for a final choice until a time when rational negotiation may be possible and a final settlement can be reached without resistance. Unfortunately, history does not justify such anticipation. In the past, submission has only delayed the fiery trial, not averted it. Do developments in the Caribbean today tend to confirm experience?

As to the flaws in Russell's reasoning, the first is that another world conflict necessarily means extinction. A preacher speaking over the radio this morning said: "We know too much about things that make us afraid." The horrors of nuclear war have been dinned in our ears incessantly in recent years. There is no attempt here to minimize those horrors. They are real, and they do exist. The horrors exist for the neutralists as well as for the Communists and the free world. Yet, curiously, only a few people seem to be dismayed by those horrors. All great wars have been wars to end all wars. Between the First and Second World Wars of this era, it was poisonous gas that was to exterminate mankind in another war, which was therefore unthinkable. Back of that time, it was the invention of the high explosives, and preceding that, of the firearm. But somehow mankind has managed to survive. Some of us will undoubtedly perish in another war, and vast numbers of us may perish. Casualties will be distributed impartially among combatants and civilians,

among belligerents and neutrals, in all probability. But even the savage and ruthless forces of ancient empires never succeeded in completely eliminating their foes, even though they tried. Some of us will survive any conceivable war.

In fact, if we were minded to be cynical, we might argue that wars tend to increase populations. After two Great Wars in a single half-century, in which millions were killed, overpopulation has become a world problem. Never previously did population increase so rapidly. Many thinkers believe that the problems arising from exploding populations are more difficult to solve than those arising from ideological differences between the East and West. In the United States itself, in the decade of the thirties, sociologists gloomily predicted a static or a declining population maximizing about 1975 at a figure far below the last census count.

The second of Lord Russell's fallacies is that only an insane man would prefer extermination to submission. The risk of personal extermination is one we face continuously. It might be said that the price of progress, if not the price of existence itself, is risk. Countless decisions involve risk. Some decisions face risk to an individual, some to groups of individuals. A nation, also, must make decisions and accept the consequent risks. A nation unwilling to accept the risk of possible extermination in a worthy cause could scarcely deserve the name of the nation.

The Revolutionary period of American history was curiously like the current period, except perhaps in magnitude. It was a case of attempted negotiation, and failing that, submit or fight. Timid and hesitant counsel advised submission. The bold and resolute urged resistance. It is evident today that the timid were in the majority. But their appeals for pacific gestures are lost in musty pages of history seldom brought to light. In contrast, the fiery arguments of the patriot leaders among our Founding Fathers have been conned by every schoolboy since their time.

Was Patrick Henry insane, then, when he spoke in the Virginia Assembly in 1775:

Are we disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst, and prepare for it. If we wish to be free; if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have so long contended; if we must fight, why stand we here idle? What is it that the gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?

Or was Thomas Paine indulging in ferocious fanaticism when he wrote:

The sun never shined on a cause of greater worth. 'Tis not the affair of a city, a county, a province or a kingdom; but of a continent. * * * 'Tis not the concern of a day, a year, or an age; posterity are virtually involved in the contest, and will be more or less affected even to the end of time by the proceedings now. This is not inflaming or exaggerating matters, but trying them by those feelings and affections which nature

justifies, and without which we should be incapable of discharging the social duties of life, or enjoying the felicities of it. * * * O ye that love mankind. Ye that dare oppose not only the tyranny but the tyrant, stand forth. Every spot of the Old World is overrun with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Asia and Africa have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a stranger, and England has given her warnings to depart. O receive the fugitive, and prepare in time an asylum for mankind.

More than a century later President Wilson acknowledged his indebtedness to such inspiring words as these when he stood before the Congress on April 2, 1917:

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

It is the cause, then, and not the risk of failure, that justifies action. "Success sways with the breath of Heaven," runs an old proverb. What is the breath of Heaven? The brilliant past of this Nation argues that it is compounded of equal parts of righteousness and resolution.

Our Government is a representative government. At frequent and stated intervals, free citizens select in free ballot from their fellows individuals to represent them in the operation of government. Those who are selected are charged with the solemn responsibility of promoting and protecting the interests of the Nation. The justice, the uprightness, of their stewardship is brought into question at the next election. These selected officials have at their disposal the time and the means of gathering information relevant to appropriate action, information more detailed and extensive than can be communicated to the public generally. We expect them to act vigorously and quickly in conformity with the implications of that information. They have, or should have, all the resources necessary to meet their responsibilities. And in many respects, they do have those resources. In one respect only is there lack, and that is in the unreserved understanding and support of the whole citizenry.

We have just inducted into office a new Chief Executive. He was chosen from a long list of eminent men, every single one of whom seemed highly fitted by character and proved ability for the highest office in the land. The successive stages by which a final choice was made involved a series of public and private discussions, conventions, primary elections, and a concluding general election. In every stage, free citizens not only possessed but exercised the right of free expression of opinion and free choice. The process required a full year to complete. During the whole of the period, both the extent and the quality of the courage, the fidelity, and the sagacity of the various candidates was subjected to the most minute scrutiny. The public judgment on those char-

acteristics was a major factor in the final choice.

The theory and the longstanding practice of our system of government unite in demanding that in foreign policy we place the full weight and power of the Nation behind the decisions of those whom we have freely chosen for office. On domestic issues there is room for difference of opinion, but not in matters affecting the safety and preservation of the state against foreign aggression. The President has stated that his judgment requires him to resist, and not to yield. So long as the Nation wavers between one course and the other, he is powerless. It is therefore incumbent on all of us to place our full confidence and support on the decisions of the President. This support should be communicated in clear and unmistakable terms by citizens to the Congress, and transmitted by the Congress to the Chief Executive.

As the old Roman proverb runs: The Fates lead the willing; the unwilling they drag.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. GALLAGHER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I believe that for the future of this Nation a Federal aid to education program should be passed. I believe that it should be passed this year, and that the best possible bill should be enacted if we are to meet the new challenges of this changing world. We need to seriously examine realistically and in new terms the new demands that are being made on our country to realize its full potential through maximum efficiency.

This compels us to view realistically the present controversy as to the advisability of providing assistance to all schools that are academically qualified and still remain within the principle of the constitutional separation of the church and state.

It is far easier to avoid a sensitive issue, but I feel the more light that is shed upon the subject the greater will be the understanding of the need to not overlook any resources that provide for a stronger and better equipped nation to meet the great challenges that are being flung in our face by adversaries on a worldwide front.

There are two issues involved in the controversy over Federal aid to private schools:

First. Apart from the state-religion question, would it be in the national interest for the state to support such private schools?

Second. Is such aid clearly unconstitutional?

Many of those who are opposed to state aid to private schools may regard the first question as irrelevant to the issue. I do not, for the second question only becomes significant if the first question is answered in the affirmative.

A. THE NEED FOR AID TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Nearly one-seventh of the total U.S. enrollments in elementary and secondary education are in private schools, of which the overwhelming majority are under parochial auspices. It is evident that, should this burden be lifted from parochial shoulders and added to the burgeoning pressures upon public education, the impact would be heavy, perhaps calamitous for standards of education.

The American people already are straining their resources to meet present demands for public education. These strains cannot but increase and there are grounds for concern as to whether the challenge will be met adequately. But if the average embattled taxpayer finds himself almost overwhelmed by the pressures of ever-increasing demands for educational expenditures, those who support private schools are in far more desperate straits—they must contribute double to education: as church members and as taxpayers.

The issue here is not really whether it is fair and just for supporters of church-directed schools to have to carry a double burden. This misses the point. Clearly, from the viewpoint of such individuals, the extra burden is a self-imposed, purely voluntary one. If there were not a crisis in education, the matter could be easily dismissed. But there is a crisis. Teachers are in short supply, and the resources of those who support private schools are reaching their limit. It is very likely, however, that if state aid in the form of low-interest loans is not extended to the parochial schools, a far greater burden than the aid needed to keep them going will necessarily be shifted onto the public schools.

If the share of the burden of education presently being carried by the parochial schools declines, there will be reason for grave concern. Taxes will rise considerably more than would be the case if aid were granted the parochial schools. More serious, moreover, is the fact that a relative decline in private school enrollments will mean a net loss to education of competent teachers; the corps of nuns, priests, ministers, and brothers trained and equipped to teach will be gradually withdrawn from teaching since they can only—at least under present circumstances—teach in parochial schools.

A declining contribution by private schools—which seems inevitable unless effective Federal aid is forthcoming—to education in America thus would have a double-barreled effect: It would increase the taxpayers' burdens while reducing the supply of teachers. This means a still more rapid rise in school costs and school taxes while at the same time increasing teacher shortages and subverting the formulation of educational standards.

It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that the answer to question one is clearly in the affirmative. Aside from the state against religion issue, there are compelling reasons for state aid to the private schools. The choice is not between flourishing mixed systems of publicly supported schools and privately supported institutions and one in which public aid goes to both types of institutions.

Over the long pull, it is between an overmanned deteriorating public system and declining private one, and a flourishing pluralistic system, relying only in part on public funds.

B. THE ISSUE OF STATE AND RELIGION

It is difficult to believe that the so-called constitutional issue being raised regarding Federal aid to private—mainly parochial—schools has real merit. This Nation has well-established precedents for such aid, which incidentally are receiving little attention in the present all too acrimonious debate.

It is vital to note that the Constitution does not distinguish between aid to education and other relationships between the state and religious institutions. And to support the principle that Congress should make no laws concerning religion does not imply that religious institutions are to be subject to specific state discriminations. Nor does precedence or practice suggest such an interpretation. There are these considerations:

First. State support of parochial school bus transportation.

Second. Allowance by Federal and State Governments of deductions from personal and corporate income taxes for contributions to religious and sectarian institutions.

Third. Subsidy by the state of religious institutions through exemption of this property from the tax rolls.

Fourth. Exempting from income taxes of religious institutions.

Fifth. Contracts between the Federal Government and religiously controlled colleges and universities. These contracts typically include substantial elements of aid eminently defensible—and defended—as in the national interest.

Sixth. A considerable number of precedents indicating governmental recognition of the claims of religion, such as religious elements in official oaths of office, in courtroom oaths; and state recognition of diplomas.

Seventh. Hospital grants for hospital construction regardless of religious denomination, if any.

Eighth. College housing: Presently the Government makes low-interest loans to both private and public colleges for construction of student housing.

Ninth. Federal loans under the National Defense Act are made to elementary and high schools for purchase of equipment, the teaching of science and mathematics without church application being a bar to the loan.

Tenth. The GI bills gave aid to students attending parochial schools.

There are scores of other Federal programs through which institutions with religious opportunities receive Federal funds through grants or loans.

The above list of established precedents indicates that American governments already contribute significantly and explicitly to the support of religious institutions and in ways that are of crucial relevance to the present debate. If these above factors are constitutional—which does not seem to be seriously in question—then it is difficult to see how in principle the inclusion of private schools in a program of long-term low-

interest loans to nonpublic schools should be in question. Since the Constitution does not mention education in its provisions on the state-religion issue, it cannot be maintained that any constitutional distinction exists between aid to higher education and to the lower levels of schooling.

It is granted, of course, that the amount of direct support entailed, were private schools included in a Federal aid program, would mean a major step. Taxpayers might well complain at the extra costs involved. But such issues are matters of economics, of distributions of tax burdens, and so forth, not issues of constitutional principle.

I find it difficult to reconcile the strong hostility of those who oppose the low-loan program to private schools with their apparent acceptance of the above-established precedents—unless, of course, their opposition is based more on economics and/or on bias than principle. If it is wrong for the state to give aid to private schools, directly or indirectly, why is it all right for the state to give special tax status to religious institutions and to support them via income tax deductions for religious contributions?

C. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

It seems fair and reasonable, for the above reasons, to support a program of long-term low-interest loans to private schools to parallel the development of public schools in order to assure ability to meet using costs. Both systems are needed if our national goals of educational opportunity are to be realized. Each system of education contributes to the efficiency and excellence of the other. Each system contributes to the diversity and fruitful competition in excellence that is the particular glory of American education. I, therefore, intend to support and urge enactment of the long-term low-interest loan program to private schools—for a stronger educational system.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor and all subcommittees thereof may be permitted to sit this week during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. SAYLOR for tomorrow, Tuesday, May 2, on account of death in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri (at the request of Mr. SHORT), for 30 minutes, on Tuesday, May 2.

Mr. STAGGERS, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. TOLL.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. KING of New York.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SHORT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SCHNEEBELL.

Mr. MATHIAS.

Mr. ALGER in two instances.

Mr. KEARNS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ASPINALL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. McDOWELL.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 881. An act to revise section 4166 of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 35) to permit documentation of vessels sold or transferred abroad; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 27, 1961, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4884. An act to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to authorize Federal financial participation in aid to dependent children of unemployed parents, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 2, 1961, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

848. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to supplement and revise the laws prescribing restrictions against conflicts of interest applicable to employees of the executive branch of the Government of the United States"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

849. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend section 303(a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 by increasing per diem rates and to provide reimbursement under certain circumstances for actual expenses incident to travel"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

850. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to bring the number of cadets

at the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Air Force Academy up to full strength, and to authorize admittance of students from friendly foreign nations to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

851. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics), relative to the Navy proposing to transfer the escort *Banning* (PCE-886) to the Port of Hood River Commission, Hood River, Oreg., pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 7308; to the Committee on Armed Services.

852. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a revised draft of a bill entitled "A bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes"; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

853. A letter from the executive secretary, American Chemical Society, transmitting the Annual Report of the American Chemical Society for the calendar year 1960, pursuant to Public Law 358, 75th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

854. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, relative to providing war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public, pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of April 26, 1961, the following bill was reported on April 28, 1961:

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Government Operations. Report on health research and training (Rept. No. 321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted May 1, 1961]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SISK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 271. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 2010, a bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 322). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MACK: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 4614. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to take steps to encourage travel to the United States by residents of foreign countries, to establish an Office of International Travel and Tourism, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 323). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Government Operations. Report on Air Force ballistic missile management; without amendment (Rept. No. 324). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Government Operations. H.R. 6094. A bill to amend section 4 of the Employment Act of 1946; with amendment (Rept. No. 325). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FALLON: Committee on Public Works. H.R. 6713. A bill to amend certain laws relating to Federal-aid highways, to make certain adjustments in the Federal-aid highway program, and for other purposes; with-

out amendment (Rept. No. 326). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 6713. A bill to amend certain laws relating to Federal-aid highways, to make certain adjustments in the Federal-aid highway program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 6714. A bill to establish a Department of Small Towns and Rural Affairs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 6715. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1959 to provide a 1-year moratorium on Federal Housing Administration insured and certain other guaranteed and insured mortgages, with the Federal Government assuming the mortgage payments (both principal and interest) and certain other mortgage costs, for mortgagors in areas of substantial unemployment who are unemployed and unable to make such payments through no fault of their own, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 6716. A bill to amend section 17 of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for further delegation of duties to employee boards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 6717. A bill providing that the U.S. district courts shall have jurisdiction of certain cases involving pollution of interstate river systems, and providing for the venue thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDING:

H.R. 6718. A bill to prevent the service or consumption of hard liquor aboard commercial passenger aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 6719. A bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MASON (by request):

H.R. 6720. A bill to provide a simple alternative to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to tax the national income, the rate adjusted currently to overbalance the budget, gradually retire the debt, and thus restore and maintain the buying power of the dollar; to apply the incentives and responsibilities of economic freedom to employees; to aid the needy and pay their medical bills; and to provide for the general use of farm-income insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 6721. A bill to permit unmarried annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to elect survivorship annuities upon subsequent marriage; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CLEM MILLER:

H.R. 6722. A bill to amend section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 to provide that a nonprofit corporation otherwise qualified may in certain cases obtain a direct loan for elderly family housing even though it has obtained a commitment for mortgage insurance on such housing under the FHA elderly persons housing program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOULDER:

H.R. 6723. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to equalize certain benefits for veterans with service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6724. A bill to extend to the veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and

1917 and their widows and minor children all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 6725. A bill to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 6726. A bill to make it a crime to discriminate against Ambassadors and other public Ministers and their servants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE:

H.R. 6727. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise by providing for fair competitive acts, practices, and methods of competition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 6728. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to bring the number of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Air Force Academy up to full strength; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BONNER:

H.R. 6729. A bill to provide for the disposal of certain lands held for inclusion in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, N.C., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H.R. 6730. A bill to revise the effective dates of certain increases in compensation granted to employees of the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 6731. A bill to extend the provisions of the so-called Davis-Bacon Act to certain contracts to provide services; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BONNER:

H.R. 6732. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to encourage the construction and maintenance of American-flag vessels built in American shipyards; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. HANSEN:

H.R. 6733. A bill to amend the act of August 11, 1939, relating to domestically produced fishery products to establish a fund for the advancement of commercial fisheries; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 6734. A bill to encourage the discovery of gold, the development of gold mines, and the production of domestic gold; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JUDD:

H.R. 6735. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount

of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.J. Res. 398. Joint resolution authorizing the manufacture and presentation of a galvano in commemoration of the golden anniversary of naval aviation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. Con. Res. 230. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the President should instruct the American Ambassador to the United Nations to cause the Soviet Union to abide by the standing General Assembly resolutions on Hungary or, by their failure to do so, to be expelled from membership in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H. Res. 272. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in opposition to the recognition of the Communist Chinese regime; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to urging the development and adoption of as soon as possible a natural minerals policy that will guarantee a strong and healthy domestic mining industry by assuring domestic producers a fair and equitable share of domestic metal markets; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the proposed comprehensive 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide sufficient funds for commencement of construction of the cross-Florida barge canal at the earliest possible time; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to transfer or set aside 30,000 square feet of land at Fort DeRussy to the city and county of Honolulu, State of Hawaii, for the exclusive use as a fire station site; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to endorsing and supporting Senate Concurrent Resolution 40 introduced in the

Senate of the United States to develop a Lewis and Clark Tourway; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to S. 473 and H.R. 12 providing for postal union recognition as a matter of right and not by sufferance; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to ascertain and divulge the names of the American-owned foreign firms or those partly owned by citizens of the United States that are manufacturing on foreign soil and exporting textile products into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H.R. 6736. A bill for the relief of Loreto and Giuseppina Puccia and their two minor children, Carmelo and Lucia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6737. A bill for the relief of Esther Stroll; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 6738. A bill for the relief of Lt. Gen. Bryant L. Boatner, U.S. Air Force, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H.R. 6739. A bill for the relief of Jankiel Borsuk and wife, Sylvia Borsuk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 6740. A bill for the relief of Teofilo Estoesta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H.R. 6741. A bill for the relief of Jorge Awapara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WEIS:

H.R. 6742. A bill for the relief of Arturo La Chuisha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 6743. A bill for the relief of Sadako Suzuki Reeder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

134. Mr. DOLE presented a petition of the Kansas Retail Jewelers Association, Inc., by Charles Elliott, secretary, urging the Congress to take action toward transferring the 10 percent Federal excise tax on jewelry at the retail level to the manufacturer's level, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

National Radio Month

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CARLETON J. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, the month of May has been designated National Radio Month, and I feel it is ap-

propriate on this occasion to consider the significant place radio has in our daily lives. As an indication of the industry's tremendous success, in 1960 radio ownership in the United States reached the record figure of 146 million sets, or 3 per family, with an additional 10 million sets in public places.

The radio has played an important role in the educational, business, philanthropic, and entertainment lives of our people. It serves as an integral part of our national defense system, as a cru-

sader for civic betterment, and as an informational media to practically all of our citizens. The thousands of men and women employed as managers, announcers, newsmen, writers, salesmen, and technicians have made a major contribution toward the growth of the radio industry as well as the Nation's economy.

To symbolize National Radio Month, the National Association of Broadcasters has chosen as its theme "Radio: The Best Sound Around." In my opinion, this brief motto modestly conveys the high

fideliety in which the radio industry has fulfilled its responsibilities toward a better informed nation.

I wish to extend my heartiest congratulations and best wishes to all those skilled and devoted people in the radio industry on this splendid occasion.

Americans Are Basically Conservative

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, we in Congress could well give some serious thought to the advice of our distinguished colleague, Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, in the article from Human Events, which I herewith include as part of my remarks:

AMERICANS ARE BASICALLY CONSERVATIVE
(By Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, of Arizona)

On my way to work one morning recently the radio blared forth with a commercial for one of the Nation's largest banks. The announcer proclaimed that "this financial institution is proud of its long record of conservative management."

The same day I noticed a full-page ad of one of the Nation's largest insurance companies advising all readers that the "management of this institution is conservative and responsible."

It occurred to me to wonder how fast an insurance company would grow if it advertised its management as being "liberal." How many people would have confidence in a bank which announced that above all else it was liberal?

I would suggest that all Americans are basically conservative. We adopt a conservative philosophy in our attitude toward our children and their education. We follow conservative policies in the investment and administration of our earnings. And when we spend our money we reveal ourselves as clearly conservative by attempting to secure the greatest possible value for each dollar spent.

Most of the copybook maxims we remember are illustrations of conservative belief. We don't encourage our children to engage in wild experimentation, either in their education or their personal relationships with their fellow students. When our youngsters are old enough to drive the car, we rarely let them depart from our homes without a shouted admonition to "drive carefully." When they marry and begin building a life of their own, we encourage them to approach the purchase of such things as a home or a car cautiously, giving careful consideration to all elements involved.

It is only in the conduct of our Government that some of us espouse a liberal viewpoint. This, I suggest, is because Government money somehow or other is now regarded as free money.

In my home State of Arizona the State building and planning commission has just received something like \$100,000 in Federal funds. This money is to be used for the planning of new public buildings and public facilities. It won't purchase the actual architectural drawings, it won't be used to buy a single brick or a single yard of concrete. It will be used instead to finance the deliberations of various committees and agencies who will explore the situation and then come up with a suggested solution.

I wonder how many people of Arizona would urge the expenditure of \$100,000 for this purpose if they were compelled to make a direct contribution on some preestablished formula to that fund.

We want our insurance companies to operate on conservative principles in order to protect the value of our own insurance policy. Yet we encourage the Government in such undertakings as social security to operate in a fashion which would bring bankruptcy to any private operator who did not have full access to the Federal Treasury.

Conservatives know the value of sound instruction in our public schools in courses devoted to what we old-fashioned folk call the solids. The liberals have just discovered that there is some value in teaching mathematics and science and history. Until the advent of the first Russian sputnik their attention was centered on the happy-life-adjustment courses, good manners, and easier methods of learning.

Isn't it time for a nation, which by instinct and by experience reaches out for conservative principles, to demand the application of this same conservative policy in the conduct of its Government? How do you stand, sir?

Two Hundred Eighty-Seventh Anniversary of the Founding of Germantown

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1891

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, many old communities in the United States annually celebrate their founding dates with events which excite the interest not only of the residents of the area, but also of Americans everywhere. Some of these communities are so old that they deserve special comment because of a record of progress that has been both continuous and substantial. Such a place is Germantown, which is a part of the Sixth Congressional District which I have had the privilege to represent in the 87th as well as in the previous Congress. This settlement was founded more than a hundred years prior to the inception of the United States. It continues to flourish while maintaining the traditions which have made it one of the leading communities in the country. It will be recalled that George Washington was a familiar figure in Germantown in 1793 and 1794. He rented the Perot-Morris House for personal lodging; and it was here that his Cabinet met frequently during the summer of 1794.

The 278th anniversary of the founding of Germantown will be celebrated the week of May 14 with a series of events over an 8-day period. The celebration will be sponsored by the Germantown Community Council, comprised of some 150 organizations, and the Business Men's Association of Germantown. The activities will begin next Sunday with Prayer Day and a fellowship service at James Methodist Church. At 2 p.m. the annual Vernon Art Exhibit will open in Vernon Park, with awards presented at 3 p.m. High-

lights of the week's exercises will include the traditional Vernon Fair to be held May 17 in Vernon Park. Value Days offered by the business community will be on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 18, 19, and 20. A tour of historic homes will be conducted on May 21.

President Kennedy Signs Area Redevelopment Act—Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette Terms the Measure a Tribute to Democratic Concern

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, when President Kennedy signed into law the Area Redevelopment Act earlier today, a long-past-due measure of assistance for depressed chronic labor surplus areas and underdeveloped nonurban areas became a reality.

Many communities which have been forced into economic decline by excessive unemployment will be stimulated by this act to take steps to improve their outlook and their stake in the future.

The Area Redevelopment Act will not, in itself, solve the problems of any section. But it will afford a means whereby numerous towns, cities, and counties can act to help themselves. Nothing will flow to any community as a consequence of this measure unless its leaders and citizens demonstrate ability to plan and initiate positive programs calculated to revitalize its economy.

The incumbent President's predecessor had two opportunities—in 1958 and 1960—to sign area redevelopment legislation into law. On both occasions his actions were negative instead of positive.

For President Kennedy, the experience of affixing his signature to the 1961 act at a White House ceremony this morning doubtless was a most satisfying one. Along with the esteemed senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and other able Members of the Congress, the President, as a Member of the Senate, was a devoted apostle and stalwart proponent of aid for depressed area legislation. As a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, Mr. Kennedy stated forthrightly his positive position concerning the need for such an act, and as his party's nominee he vigorously supported the Democratic national platform pledge to continue the battle for enactment of area redevelopment legislation.

But as gratifying as was the honor which came to President Kennedy in being privileged to perform the final action which gave this legislation the status of law, he very properly paid special tribute to our diligent and effective colleague, Senator DOUGLAS, and other Senate and House Members whose perseverance and devotion were applied to area redevelopment bills during sessions of the 85th, 86th, and this 87th Congress.

Those of us who have been afforded opportunity to work for this legislation were gratified to have been participants in the White House ceremony.

Mr. President, the Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., which has been a strong and consistent advocate of area redevelopment legislation, published an appropriate editorial in its April 28, 1961, editions. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AREA AID BILL A TRIBUTE TO DEMOCRATIC CONCERN

To those who argue that party labels mean very little, enactment of a bill to aid depressed areas this week should shake them out of their comfortable indifference to party politics.

On two occasions, a Republican President vetoed essentially the same bill, thus delaying aid to West Virginia and other States faced with pockets of chronic unemployment which defy State and local solutions. The overwhelming majority of Republicans in Congress also have opposed the bill over the past decade.

It took the election of a Democratic President, John F. Kennedy, and a Democratic Congress cooperating with him to assure its long overdue enactment. The bill is a tribute to the Democratic Party's pragmatic concern for people in trouble.

The tragedy is that Republican fear of trying something new—in the face of obvious need—delayed the bill's passage for so many years. This chronic, GOP standpatism has prolonged the agony of thousands of jobless citizens in West Virginia and the Nation.

President Kennedy, U.S. Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, Democrat, of Illinois, the long-time champion and author of the depressed areas bill, and West Virginia's eight Congressmen deserve praise for their efforts in finally obtaining a national program for a national problem. By working for its passage, President Kennedy fulfilled one of his major campaign pledges to the people of West Virginia.

Now it's up to the governmental agencies and citizens of West Virginia to make immediate plans to take advantage of the bill's provisions. Valuable time already has been lost because of Republican shortsightedness. West Virginia can afford no more costly delays in building for a more prosperous future.

Questionnaire Results for 1961

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, every year since coming to Congress I have conducted a poll of the people of the Sixth District of Florida to seek their views on major issues expected to come before the House of Representatives.

This year the response exceeded 48,387 returns. By mailing back such a big response the people of the district indicate their concern in the affairs of their Government, and these citizens deserve praise for taking the time to study the

issues and make their opinions known. The fact that every questionnaire is signed indicates a firm conviction of opinion and it is most helpful to me to have the views of so many.

The newspapers of the district publish the questionnaire as a public service, and additional mailings are made from lists to the entire area.

So that all Members may have the benefit of this questionnaire, under unanimous consent I include the results in the RECORD:

Congressman Paul G. Rogers' 1961 questionnaire results

Total response..... 48,387
[In percent]

Question	Yes	No
1. Do you favor reduced foreign aid spending?.....	91	9
2. Do you favor the proposal to make a compulsory medical care plan for the aged part of the social security program?.....	55	45
3. Do you favor using Federal funds to aid depressed areas?.....	70	30
4. Do you favor Federal aid for—		
(a) School construction?.....	52	48
(b) Teachers' salaries?.....	33	67
5. Do you feel that the Federal Government should assist in solving problems affecting migrant laborers?.....	56	44
6. Do you favor legislation which would—		
(a) Raise the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25?.....	56	44
(b) Extend the coverage of the present wage and hour law?.....	61	39
7. Do you favor my proposal for systematic annual repayment of the national debt?.....	95	5
8. Would you favor an amendment to the Taft-Hartley labor law which would permit union picketing at construction sites?.....	21	79

The House Rules Committee Can Speed an Investigation of the Adequacy of Existing Laws To Protect the Public From the Consequences of Undue Speculation by Favorably Reporting the Kearns Resolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARROLL D. KEARNS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, stock-market prices influence the personal expenditures of consumers, as well as the market for other investments such as Government bonds.

The New York Stock Exchange, taking note of recent heavy trading in securities, has warned the public against unsound investment practices. Keith Funston, president of the stock exchange, said on April 4, 1961 that—

There is disquieting evidence that some people have not yet discovered that it is impossible to get something for nothing, and they are attempting to make improper use of the facilities of the investment community.

Mr. Funston said, according to the New York Times of April 5, that the exchange had received reports indicating that some would-be investors were try-

ing to buy shares of companies whose names they could not identify, whose products were unknown to them and whose prospects were highly uncertain.

A resolution which I have sponsored, House Joint Resolution 21, as amended, requests an investigation of the monetary and financial structure of the United States, by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives.

The House Rules Committee can speed an investigation of the adequacy of existing laws to protect the public from the consequences of undue speculation by favorably reporting House Joint Resolution 21, as amended.

I include as part of my remarks a joint memorandum which my dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] and I have issued. I also include, as part of my remarks, articles from the New York Times and the Washington (D.C.) Post and Times Herald, which underscore the need for the type of study and investigation my resolution, as amended, would provide:

APRIL 26, 1961.

JOINT MEMORANDUM TO CHAIRMAN HOWARD SMITH AND THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

From: Representative ABRAHAM J. MULTER, Representative CARROLL D. KEARNS.

Subject: Resolutions calling for study of monetary system, etc.

1. I have for many years been urging the Banking and Currency Committee to undertake a study of our monetary and fiscal policy in all its facets.

Since 1952, I have been introducing resolutions directing the Banking and Currency Committee to make such a study. The resolution, House Resolution 21, as amended, by Congressman CARROLL D. KEARNS, also seeks such a study.

I join Mr. KEARNS in urging that a resolution be reported by the House Rules Committee, calling upon the Banking and Currency Committee to make such a study of our monetary system in all its aspects.

ABRAHAM J. MULTER,

Member of Congress.

2. Since testifying on April 25 on my House Resolution 21, as amended, my attention has been drawn to other resolutions calling for similar studies, and that the House Banking and Currency Committee has jurisdiction over the subject matter of my resolution.

I therefore suggest that my resolution be further amended to direct the House Banking and Currency Committee to undertake the complete study of our monetary system and report to the Congress its findings and recommendations.

From discussion with members of the House Banking and Currency Committee it is my view that they would welcome making such a study of our monetary system.

CARROLL D. KEARNS,

Member of Congress.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 5, 1961]

FUNSTON CAUTIONS PUBLIC ON RECKLESS INVESTMENTS—URGES CARE IN SELECTING STOCKS—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION SEEKS STRICTER AD RULES

The New York Stock Exchange, taking note of recent heavy trading in securities, warned the public yesterday against unsound investment practices.

At the same time, the Securities and Exchange Commission proposed strict new regulations against deceptive or fraudulent advertising by investment advisers. The new rules would apply to 1,800 investment

advisers licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Keith Funston, president of the stock exchange, said in regard to the activity in the stock market:

"There is disquieting evidence that some people have not yet discovered that it is impossible to get something for nothing, and they are attempting to make improper use of the facilities of the investment community."

Mr. Funston said the exchange had received reports indicating that some "would-be investors" were trying to buy shares of companies whose names they could not identify, whose products were unknown to them, and whose prospects were highly uncertain.

He urged investors to follow "time-tested guideposts" advocated by the exchange as a means to sound investment, including skepticism about tips.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's new rules were proposed under a law enacted last year. No date was announced as to when the new regulations would go into effect. Under them, advertisements would be prohibited from doing the following things:

Representing any "graph, chart, formula, method, system, or other device" as able to indicate when to buy or sell securities, "without disclosing, in close juxtaposition and with equal prominence, the limitations and difficulties" in using such techniques.

Containing testimonials about the investment adviser or his product.

Referring to an adviser's past recommendations, which may have been profitable.

Offering any service as free unless it is, in fact, entirely free and subject to no charges or obligations, direct or indirect.

The agency said other practices might have to be curbed, and it invited suggestions to be submitted by May 15.

The investment advisers licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission sell advice on stocks and bonds in weekly letters to subscribers or in pamphlets, reports, analyses, and brochures. Their advertising is aimed at attracting buyers for this material.

A violation of Securities and Exchange Commission regulations can result in a \$10,000 fine or 2 years in prison. Usually, however, the agency brings proceedings against violators, suspending, or revoking their licenses. It can also seek a court order enjoining illegal practices.

The president of the American Stock Exchange, Edward T. McCormick, endorsed the Securities and Exchange Commission program to stop indiscriminate investment recommendations. He added, however, that he did not think it unreasonable for persons assuming the risks inherent in the purchase of common stock to expect in the reasonably near future a dividend return of 5 percent on their investments.

Mr. Funston, in cautioning prospective investors, listed some of the guideposts for sound investing.

Investors, he said, should have well-defined objectives and should choose securities to meet these objectives. They should recognize that there are risks as well as rewards, and that stock prices go down as well as up.

He also advised investors to keep an emergency reserve for family needs, to get the facts from a member firm broker and not to invest on the basis of tips and rumors.

"There is no question that investors should exercise the same care in seeking securities as they would in purchasing a house, or a car or in making any other major investment," he said. He added that the recent market activity was a natural part of an expanding economy, and an overwhelming majority of investors are using the market place soundly.

Yesterday's warning against unsound investment practices was the exchange's second in 2 years.

In April 1959 an article by Mr. Funston, "A Word of Warning," was read on television in commercial time relinquished by the brokerage firm of Sutro Bros. & Co. The article was published in the exchange's monthly magazine and its message promoted by a \$250,000 advertising campaign.

At that time, Mr. Funston said: "It would be most unfortunate to have any part of our business reflect unsound or unreasoned transactions—whether it be based on tips or rumors, or concentrated in low-price issues merely because the price is low."

Wall Street observers have not been disturbed over the recent heavy volume of trading so much as they have been concerned by the soaring prices of many so-called glamour stocks. These are often cheap in price and represent the securities of new companies, especially in the electronics and missile fields. They are companies whose futures could be extremely disappointing, and investors—actually, speculators in these instances—could be financially hurt.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange set a record in volume last month and in the first quarter of the year, exceeding even the trading of the crash year of 1929. Daily volume has climbed over the 5 million-share mark many times this year.

Yesterday, 7,080,000 shares changed hands. That was the largest volume since September 26, 1955, which was the first trading day after former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's heart attack, when 7,716,650 shares were traded.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange has exceeded 7 million shares only 17 times—and 8 of those occasions were in 1929.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post and Times Herald, May 1, 1961]

OVER THE COUNTER AND INTO THE BLUE—
BROKERS WARN OF FLAMBOYANT STOCK-
BUYING

(By Frank C. Porter)

Six months ago, a construction laborer with muddy shoes and khaki work clothes walked into a Washington brokerage house, plunked down \$25, and asked to open an account.

The chary broker tried to steer him into a safe and sound mutual fund, but his new customer would have none of it. He took successive flyers in a number of highly speculative local stocks—buying Servonics at 10 and selling at 18; National Research Associates at 1½ and selling at 4; and Nuclear Research Associates at 2¾, which he still holds and which is now selling for about 6.

For a total investment of \$100, the construction worker now has paper profits of more than \$1,000. Recently he breezed into the broker's office in a natty new blue suit and pearl grey vest. "What looks good today?" he asked.

The construction worker reflects a new wave of flamboyant stock speculation sweeping the country. As the contagion spreads, it invites invidious comparison with 1929 and worries overworked brokers and exchange officials, who realize a blowup in the securities market could give them a black eye and bring more stringent Federal regulation. As one of them puts it:

"When the house of ill repute is raided, everyone gets arrested."

Others describe it more delicately, but no less vehemently:

"The fact is that now the whole country is rapidly trying to get into the blue sky."—Walter K. Gutman, Stearns & Co., New York.

Some "would-be investors" are buying shares of companies "whose names they can't identify, whose products are unknown to them, and whose prospects are, at best, highly

uncertain."—G. Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange.

"A colossal wave of greed is building up among uninformed people."—A. Dana Hodgdon, Hodgdon & Co., Washington.

"The over-the-counter market has become a veritable gambling arena which causes grave concern to those who lived through and survived similar phases."—Jacques Coe, Jacques Coe & Co., New York.

"Unfortunately, some people are going wild, like an 18-year-old boy who suddenly discovers that girls are wonderful."—Sidney B. Lurie, Josephthal & Co., New York.

"Today we have people buying stocks merely because the company's name has the word electronic or space or computer or automation or infrared or vending or cryogenics in it * * * They haven't the slightest idea what they're buying."—A partner in Johnston, Lemon & Co., Washington.

"Earnings are not cutting too much ice one way or the other right now. So many people are out after a fast buck these days they don't know what they're buying and don't seem to care."—Theodore R. White, Hornblower & Weeks, New York.

Others insist that trading in common stocks today is sound and orderly, that there is no concern for alarm. All agree, however, that there has never been such a period of broad public participation in the market.

In the first 3 months of this year, trading on the New York Stock Exchange topped 300 million shares—a record for any quarter in history. Daily volume on April 4 soared above 7 million shares, highest since former President Eisenhower suffered his heart attack in September 1955.

A New York Stock Exchange seat was sold last month for \$225,000, the highest price in 28 years.

"Our business has been terrific. It's doubled just in the past month," reports Edgar B. Rouse, partner in Rouse, Brewer, Becker & Bryant, a large Washington brokerage house.

Clerks at member firms of the New York Stock Exchange have been working far into the night to clear up backlogs of orders on the busiest days. Many have to work Saturdays, sometimes Sundays as well. Partners at some of these houses have been regularly eating lunch at their desks and complaining that they rarely see their families any more. Switchboards become jammed and phone service slows.

As the volume rises, mistakes and delays multiply disproportionately. A customer who has ordered 10 shares of General Time may wind up with 100 shares of General Tire. Transfer agents have lagged as much as a week in the delivery of share certificates.

NOT A COMPLETE MEASURE

But while volume on the New York Stock Exchange, commonly called the big board, has been setting records since the turn of the year, it is not a complete measure of today's speculative activity.

Actually there are two stock markets. One comprises listed shares, those that are traded on the big board, the American Stock Exchange, and the various regional exchanges such as the Midwest, the Philadelphia-Baltimore, and the Pacific coast stock exchanges.

The other is the over-the-counter market, where vast numbers of unlisted securities are sold directly by dealers without the offices of an intermediary exchange.

While the New York Stock Exchange lists some 1,500 issues, and its smaller sister, the American, about 900, the common shares of some 50,000 other firms are sold in the over-the-counter market. New York Stock Exchange member firms employ about 28,000 registered representatives, the "customers men" who actually serve the individual investor. By contrast, nearly 100,000 registered representatives are listed by the National Association of Securities Dealers, the

trade association which polices the over-the-counter market (many of the latter also work for stock exchange member firms).

How much business is done in the over-the-counter market? Nobody knows or is even willing to estimate it. But it is huge—probably several times the size of the volume on the exchange. The OTC market, about which little is known by the public, can be likened to the great bulk of an iceberg lying beneath the ocean's surface.

OTC MARKET BOOMS HERE

It is in this vast, less closely regulated market that today's wildest speculation is taking place. Shares listed by the exchanges are generally seasoned issues of well-known firms in mature industries. Although the OTC market has its own blue chips—American Express Co. or Weyerhaeuser Co., for example—it also includes thousands of untried fledgling firms, many with extremely romantic names, which permit the fledgling speculator's imagination to run riot.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than in Washington where a brisk over-the-counter market has developed in recent years to match the scores of exotic-sounding small research firms sprouting throughout the area and the growing appetite for stocks of Washington's relatively well-heeled population.

At the end of World War II there were possibly 2 dozen purely Washington companies with stock in the public's hands. Today the figure approaches 200, with more being added every month.

To meet the demand, new brokerage houses have sprung up at an amazing rate. Ten years ago, there were less than 30 in the metropolitan area, today there are just short of a hundred.

Although the bulk are firms of established integrity, the high-pressure tactics and questionable ethics of a few have caused alarm in the industry. Several have been closed down by the Securities and Exchange Commission in the past year.

Brokerage houses in the District of Columbia incidentally, are unregulated at the local level.

Law Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, Law Day is not merely a reaction to the high festival of a rival culture, but is an expression of dedication to the rule of law. This day is significant as a recognition of the value of the system that we have inherited from past ages and which we build anew each day.

It is the daily need for rebuilding that I wish to note. The rule of law is paradoxical in its stability and the fact that it also has an ephemeral character. While generations of men have sustained the concept of the law through the ages, it could collapse overnight if its support is withdrawn.

And this support must come from many hands. If we ever depend upon one man to sustain the law for us, then the rule of law will end and a tyranny, however benevolent, will commence. I pledge myself, therefore, to join with the millions throughout the world, lawyers

and laymen, Americans and allies, who are now renewing their determination that our grandchildren shall live under the rule of law and know the benefit of freedom.

The Greater Williamsport Community Arts Festival of 1961

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was privileged to attend the ceremonies marking the opening of the weeklong Community Arts Festival in Williamsport, Pa. I consider this activity, under the outstanding leadership of Mr. Bernard C. Taylor, to be a highly significant adventure in community effort; and I am proud that the district which I represent has, within it, generated an idea which seems to me likely to grow up from the community and outward even into the area, and into the Nation. It is an idea of today, not possible in another era. Not possible, because the need was not apparent. But now, with leisure hours and a high standard of living as a challenge for the value of time, it is of significance to see people in a community getting together to dig out all the art organizations and activities contained in it and going further to bring authorities in each art field to it to help stimulate the growth of art in its area. It is a good thing to use leisure time in this way.

From an idea born of a need to bring industries into the city of Williamsport, the chamber of commerce searched the town for a person who could coordinate all art activity. There are an assortment of art groups involved, plus the public schools, churches, and organizations which as a policy have never done more than listen tolerantly to an artist speak. The art groups have set up the schedules for their day: Visual arts, music, dance, drama, crafts, literature, and architecture, photography, graphics, fashion designs. There are two leaders of each art, generally one from the local college, Lycoming, and one from the public schools or local art groups.

There is a workshop each morning. The service clubs have taken guest speakers at noon luncheons, and the women's associations have sponsored the speakers in the afternoons. These programs vary with dancing and demonstrations as a part of the whole. There are also dinners sponsored by clubs and the evenings are devoted to entertainment and the performing arts. To add excitement a beaux arts ball will be held.

The best part of the festival is watching artists work with sponsors. One hundred and thirty-five guides have been instructed by college professors in a capsule course of the arts. They will stand by at all the exhibits which are housed all over town: in the public library, the college, the hotel, and the banks. On

the final Sunday, after a week of stimulation, there will be a garden arts show which has been held in the spring for a few years.

Already within the city, an orchestra has been organized that did not exist before though the musicians were there. The arts and crafts have had the stimulation of working up to standards. Artists have felt the stability of interest and enthusiasm from supporters who are businessmen, industrial men, ministers, clubwomen, workers, and school and college instructors. The industrial school has done the bulk of the building of easels and display panels. Very little money has been spent in display. The emphasis has been on the value of participating in art and absorbing its benefits.

This is the reason the movement for a concentrated showcase for the arts is a product of today, of the good which people find for their time, and for a forward look into a productive, peaceful community.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following news-letter of April 29, 1961:

WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman BRUCE ALGER, Fifth District, Texas)

APRIL 29, 1961.

The Inter-American social and economic cooperation program and the Chilean reconstruction and rehabilitation program involved \$600 million in foreign aid and passed 330 to 82. Three hundred and ninety-four million dollars go to the recently established Inter-American Development Bank for the creation of a revolving loan fund; \$6 million to the Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States (OAS); \$100 million to the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) for health and education grants; and \$100 million to Chile for earthquake damage. Five hundred million dollars came under attack (all except Chile aid) for these reasons, as stated in the debate:

(1) The administration refused to justify the need for the money, although the Foreign Affairs Committee had stipulated the delineation of detailed projects must precede any appropriation; (2) it was even contended that the end justifies the means (help South American countries, though no description of how or why the money is given); (3) we have been too quick and too free in giving away the wealth of America, and the time has come for reevaluation and substantial reduction; (4) State Department bureaucrats in foreign aid are arrogant, uninformed about the program, and inclined to hold the American public and the Congress in contempt; (5) by backdoor spending in foreign aid in this bill (i.e. spending without specific control by Congress), control of foreign aid programs will be lost; (6) we are without facts as to what projects will be started and what the ultimate cost will be. If we should take too many excep-

tions of this type, we would destroy our very form of government; (7) we have already given South American nations \$6 billion in the last 12 years; these, and others.

Every citizen should be appalled, it seems to me, that the administration is demanding that Congress give up its traditional scrutiny of appropriations of money. Further, these programs will subsidize nations not sympathetic to us, indeed, who, in a showdown, will be sympathetic to Castro.

The aid to depressed areas conference report brought to the House a clear-cut issue—Should House Members permit the Senate to stipulate that this new experimental program should be taken out from under House Appropriations Committee scrutiny, getting money without yearly appropriations? It came as a shock to many Members to learn that the Chief Executive had done an about-face demanding this new type financing in the Senate-House conference eliminating House Members from the traditional guarding of the purse strings. A spirited debate resulted in a close vote in which loose fiscal policy supported by the administration won.

Public Law 480, a bill to permit an additional \$2 billion authorization for sale of agricultural commodities, brought some more shockers to view. India is to receive \$2.2 billion of food in 1960 and 1961. Yugoslavia has received \$597 million, Poland \$518 million, United Arab Republic, \$332 million. A program originally intended as a temporary surplus food disposal measure has become the reason for surplus foods in perpetuity, all the while subsidizing our enemies, failing to convert neutrals, and alienating our friends—sort of an international public assistance program. The fiction of payment is kept alive by payment in local currency, money which we can't have but which is then spent on projects within the specific country approved by their government.

Now, put all these together: (1) Cuba has fallen to the Communists; (2) we approve \$500 million aid to South American nations, friendly or not, relinquishing congressional control at Mr. Kennedy's insistence; (3) we start a brand new nationwide Federal aid program to local communities, for business establishments, community facilities, and individuals with Mr. Kennedy insisting and succeeding in getting Congress to give up control of the spending; (4) we authorize \$2 billion more food giveaway to other nations, friends and foe alike, making a temporary program permanent.

My beliefs, in summary, are these: (1) Blockade Cuba economically to prevent further Castro buildup; (2) stop aid to enemies and neutrals, extend aid only to pledged friends in a manner which permits them to retain their own self-respect and to understand the United States who gives in self-interest, protecting herself, her form of government and freedom and justice in the world; (3) keep the spending firmly in the hands of Congress as the Constitution stipulates; (4) quickly but carefully plan our freeing of Cuba from communism while the blockade prevents their buildup; (5) serve notice to the world that we will tolerate no foolishness, mainly Russian subversion.

The Increase Came in 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, rising farm income has attracted much atten-

tion, but no one mentions that most of the increase came in 1960.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate of flow of farmers' realized net income went up from \$10.2 billion from the first quarter of 1960 to \$12.4 billion in the last quarter.

My reference is the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Broadcast Over Wisconsin Radio Stations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, over the weekend, I was privileged to review some of the major challenges confronting Wisconsin and the Nation in a broadcast over a network of Wisconsin radio stations, reflecting upon a number of issues now before us in Congress.

I ask unanimous consent to have excerpts from the address printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The problems confronting us, of course, are extremely difficult and complex. Consequently, the creation of solutions for such problems require the cooperation and dedication not only of our citizens, but also of our leaders in Government.

As of now, the major legislation approved by Congress includes:

Establishment of a 1-year experimental feed grains program, aimed at curbing surpluses of barley, corn, and other feed grains;

Extension of unemployment compensation benefits for jobless, whose benefits have expired;

Authorization to create a program for economic assistance to chronically depressed areas;

Legislation to create additional Federal judgeships for our overcrowded and overworked courts. (This measure has passed both Houses of Congress and is awaiting action by a Senate-House conference committee.)

And other measures.

However, there are a great many significant, and some controversial, issues yet to be considered at this midway mark in this Congress. These include:

Liberalization of the minimum wage laws;

Aid to education;

Expansion of the housing program;

How to finance the highway construction program;

Adoption of improved ways to meet the needs of our 16 million folks over 65;

Strengthening and, as possible, streamlining our defenses;

Stepping up our space program;

And other issues.

LEGISLATION OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WISCONSIN

In addition, there are a number of pieces of legislation of special interest to Wisconsin.

These include:

Appropriations for port and harbor development, including projects at Milwaukee, Green Bay, Superior, Menomonie, and other ports along the Great Lakes;

Enactment of the Wiley bill, S. 1515, to provide supplemental funds to carry for-

ward the school lunch program for the current fiscal year;

Extending the time for termination of Federal control over Wisconsin's Menominee Indians, to enable the tribe to get its economic house in order; and

Getting approval of funds for expansion of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

These, then, are the highlights of the legislative workload ahead of us in Congress.

WORLD OUTLOOK

As Congress attempts to grapple with these and other problems of significance to progress in Wisconsin and the Nation, there exist ever-present and overhanging crises in world affairs.

Around the globe, the Communists are stirring up trouble, creating wars, sparking rebellions, attempting to overthrow existing governments, and engaging in a wide variety of espionage, sabotage, subversion, and other legal and illegal efforts to expand their influence and control. Today, there are an estimated 36 million Reds operating in about 86 countries, attempting to further the aims of world conquest by the Reds. Because the Red conspiracy is so widespread, it is difficult to predetermine when, or where, the next explosion—sparked by Red action—will occur in the world.

In spite of our difficult problems, however, we must not allow "curtains of gloom" to descend over the Nation; rather, freedom, in my judgment, will triumph if we are willing to make the necessary effort now to stop Red aggression and promote the cause of peace and freedom.

Overshadowing the activities of Congress then, and, yes, the world, is the Communist threat to world peace.

The creation of peace is still the great challenge. Questions remain:

Can we develop ways to accommodate, or at least negotiate, the great differences between the East and West? Can we stop the Reds without war?

Can we meet the great and growing demands of the billions of "have-not" people in the world for more of the good things of life?

These are grave and serious questions that need to be faced, and resolved, in our time. Ultimately, we must find realistic answers, if there is ever to be stability and peace.

REVIEW OF HOTSPOTS IN THE WORLD

Briefly, now, let's take a quick look at some of the "hotspots" around the world.

In Cuba, the Red-tinged Castro regime has become more firmly entrenched.

In Laos the Reds, though professing a desire for a cease-fire and negotiations for settlement of the difficulties, are continuing military operations to attempt to extend their control over more territory.

In the Congo, Mr. Khrushchev is still the No. 1 troublemaker.

In Berlin also there are recurring threats of Red action to create tension which would possibly result in war.

Overall, the Reds continue to build bonfires around the globe which threaten, if allowed to spread, to lead to a global conflagration.

Now, what can we do about it?

The free world, in my judgment, must soon develop more effective ways for combating Red expansionism, if we are to survive.

The balance of power, and of world opinion, for example, once was largely on the side of the Western nations. Now, this balance is teetering precariously.

If we are to defeat the Communists' aim of world conquest, then we need to adopt a stronger, nonmilitary offensive against the Communists. Among other things, this, in my judgment, should include—

First, Strengthening our information-spreading program to beat, not be beaten by, the Communist propaganda machine.

Second. Adopt more effective machinery against infiltrative penetrations, the fruits of which are being witnessed in Cuba and Laos.

Third. A sharper counteroffensive to penetrate the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, not leave this as untouchable territory for the Reds.

Fourth. Better tailored U.S. programs, such as the Latin American plan, to meet special needs in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere in the world; and

Fifth. Finally, undertake a more dynamic effort to present the efforts and objectives of U.S. policies to the people of the world.

In summary, the United States needs to adopt a stronger political, economic, social, and ideological counteroffensive against the Communists. By experience, we know that a so-called containment policy is obsolete and unworkable. For the most part, the result has been loss of more and more land and people until the Reds now control nearly a billion people and vast natural, manpower, industrial, scientific, and military resources.

Unless we are willing to dedicate the effort, manpower, and resources to stopping the Communists now, the survival of our way of life—indeed, of freedom itself—will be in serious jeopardy.

Polish Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, we in the United States have many close ties with Poland, which it is my pleasure to review each May on Polish Constitution Day. The provisions of the 1791 Constitution proved that the Polish people at the end of the 18th century sought a liberal government from the medieval feudal elements, just as we had sought and won our freedom in 1783. A historian has written of the Polish Constitution:

Posterity * * * joins with the best contemporary opinion in deeming the Constitution of the 3d of May one of the greatest achievements in Polish history.

For this reason the Polish people have remained true to their ideals, first expressed in this Constitution no matter where they have moved in the world. Polish immigrants to this country brought with them their love of independence; Polish people helped settle our country and built its cities and towns. They have contributed to our music and our literature. They have brought to us all the elements of their society which it has been so difficult for them to maintain under Soviet domination. Thus, I take great pleasure in honoring them on this most important day in their history.

In the United States, wherever Americans of Polish descent live, in cities and towns from coast to coast, this holiday is observed with appropriate exercises throughout the month of May to pay tribute to the Polish nation and to remind fellow Americans that Poland was

one of the first pioneers of liberalism in Europe.

It was on May 3 in 1791, barely 2 years after the adoption of its Constitution by the United States in 1789, that Poland without a bloody revolution or even without a disorder succeeded in reforming her public life and in eradicating her internal decline. But this great rebirth and assertion of democracy came to the Poles too late and did not forestall the third partition of Poland in 1795 by Russia, Prussia and Austria.

POLAND PIONEERED LIBERALISM IN EUROPE

The greatness of the May 3 Polish Constitution consisted in the fact that it eliminated with one stroke the most fundamental weaknesses of the Polish parliamentary and social system. The Poles raised this great moment in their history to the forefront of their tradition rather than any one of their anniversaries of glorious victories or heroic revolutions.

We Americans who have been reared in the principle given us as a birthright by the founders of our great Republic, the principle of the sovereignty of the people in the state, which is the primary postulate in the 1791 Polish Constitution, can see how this truism cut off the Poles and the Polish political tradition completely from both the Germans and the Russians, who have been reared in the principle of state, and not national, sovereignty.

The light of liberalism coming from Poland was then, as it has been throughout the years that followed and even unto today, a threat to tyranny and absolutism in Russia and Germany. In 1795 Russian and Prussian soldiers were sent to Poland to partition and rape her. In 1939 Russian and Prussian soldiers met again on Polish soil, as the absolute totalitarianism systems of nazism and communism again felt the danger of true liberalism coming from Poland just as in 1791.

In the Polish 3d of May Constitution this liberalism was formulated in these words:

All power in civic society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

In Wilmington, Del., the Council of Polish Societies and Clubs in the State of Delaware will mark the adoption of Poland's first constitution on May 7.

Participating in the observance will be the Delaware division of the Polish-American Congress. The observance will be held at Modjeska Hall, in Wilmington.

Prominent Polish and American speakers will address the gathering. St. Hedwig's Choir and children of Polish Saturday morning classes will take part in the program, as will various officials of the city of Wilmington, and of New Castle County.

The Council of the Polish Societies and Clubs in the State of Delaware recently pointed out, in announcing the plans for May 7 that:

During the past two centuries, Poland, which was the most powerful nation once,

became partitioned four times; [has been] ravaged, despoiled, persecuted, and enslaved by greedy neighbors. No nation could suffer so much without leaving a deep scar.

It is the hope and prayer of Polish people everywhere that a spirit of justice, understanding, and cooperation prevail among all the nations for a glorious and lasting peace on earth and good will among men.

The committee on arrangements for the May 7 observance of Poland's Constitution Day in Wilmington, Del., consists of Adam J. Rosiak, chairman; Joseph Falkowski, Ludwig Kopec, Frank J. Leski, Mrs. Frank J. Obara, and Mrs. Charles Kilczewski.

Educational Television

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH J. RIVERS

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, widespread interest in utilizing television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges and in adult training programs prompts me to urge revision of pertinent legislation now pending before the Congress, such as H.R. 965—Senate counterpart S. 205—and H.R. 132. My purpose in speaking about these bills is to point out their inadequacy for the purpose of accomplishing the desired goal upon which, I am sure, almost all of us agree, and further to suggest changes for effectuating much greater results with the same amount of money than would otherwise be the case.

Although H.R. 132, approved by the administration, postulates grants to the States on a matching basis, while H.R. 965 would authorize straight grants without a matching requirement, the two bills have in common the basic restriction which, I believe, should be modified. I refer to the limitation that the Federal funds could be used by the State, university, or other appropriate agency or nonprofit educational organization only for acquisition and installation of transmission apparatus necessary for television broadcasting.

Let us now consider the practical results of this limitation. The legislation itself pinpoints the fact that none of the money can be used for acquisition of sites and buildings for installation of antennas and to house the television transmission apparatus, or for operation and maintenance of such facilities. By inference none of the Federal money would be available for producing either live programs, or films, or for reproducing such films for widespread use. Neither could any of the money be spent to meet such expense as would be incidental to cooperative arrangements with commercial television stations which might be willing to broadcast such educational films on a free time, public service basis.

This last-mentioned restriction is the one which would most seriously circumscribe the educational television program in Alaska, and in other sparsely settled

western States with widely scattered population centers. To back up this point, I will use Alaska as an example. Cities in Alaska which have television facilities are Anchorage, Seward, Kodiak, Nome, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka. Anchorage and Fairbanks each have two TV stations. Ketchikan and Nome are over 1,000 miles apart, and the others, with two exceptions, are several hundred miles away from each other. With the State struggling from a financial standpoint to meet its educational requirements and other responsibilities, it is doubtful that it could afford to establish and operate more than one of the public educational TV broadcasting facilities such as are contemplated in the pending legislation. If such facility were established at the University of Alaska near Fairbanks, for example, its educational broadcasts would reach only the people of Fairbanks, and environs. If the facility were located at the Alaska Methodist University at Anchorage, its programs would reach only the people of the Greater Anchorage area. All of the other towns I have mentioned with television services and the many smaller communities of Alaska would be left without benefit by the program.

Since this legislation has been introduced, I have heard from Dr. William R. Wood, president of the University of Alaska, that the university has applied to the Ford Foundation for assistance to develop a coordinated statewide adult education program and to establish an instructional materials production center to produce films, kinescopes, sound tapes, video tapes, slides, graphic materials, and related articles for an extended and intensified adult education program off-campus, and for general improvement of on-campus instruction. If this materializes, the university would be in a position to enlist the cooperation on a primarily public service basis of all the commercial television stations in Alaska. With this start the whole plan could be augmented as to the television phase, if only realistically flexible provisions were included in the pending legislation.

Such provisions, which I urge, would allow a portion of the money to be used for production equipment, for use at the University of Alaska, for example, in the course of producing live educational or informational or cultural programs, to obtain films for distribution to all of the cities which have television stations. With this type of arrangement, and with the University of Alaska, for example, as a focal point, plus cooperation by existing commercial television stations on a nonprofit basis, a highly practical solution to attaining the objectives of the pending legislation would be obtained. In order to further utilize these productions, another item of equipment which converts video-tape recordings to 16-millimeter sound on film would mean utilization in every secondary school or closed circuit television station where the 16-millimeter visual aid type of projector is available. Another portion of the money should be usable for the purchase of suitable ETV film or kinescope programs now available from educational centers such as Ann Arbor for use

at the university, or elsewhere, and for distribution for telecasting on a cooperative and nonprofit basis by the commercial television stations, with credit given to the university or other agency or institution which acquired the programs. Another minor amount could be allowed for use in reimbursing the commercial television stations for their added expense incidental to telecasting these public service programs.

For the technical advice reflected in my remarks, I give credit to Mr. A. G. Hiebert of Anchorage, Alaska, an outstanding television authority and public-minded citizen. The above suggestions are fully endorsed by the University of Alaska. In my opinion, the adoption of the method I have set forth is necessary to any widespread fulfillment of the fine objectives of the legislation in question.

The Challenge of Change

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] has spoken frequently and effectively for the liberal position in politics.

He has recently summarized the liberal position in an article, "The Challenge of Change," which he wrote for the *Midwest Quarterly*, a journal of contemporary thought published by Kansas State College, of Pittsburg, Kans. I ask unanimous consent that this article, appearing in the April 1961 issue, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE

(By Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, of Minnesota)

Liberalism is not a doctrine, a dogma or a distinct philosophy. It is rather an attitude—an open approach to life and society characterized by flexibility and adaptability.

The American liberal cannot offer a precise definition of his political attitude. Indeed, he shuns the oversimplifications and catch phrases which are used so often to describe liberalism. He seeks to express his views clearly and eloquently, but he is at a disadvantage. He knows that any rigid statement on liberalism could be rendered obsolete in a short time by the fast sweep of world events.

The key word which may be applied to the liberal viewpoint is "change." The liberal understands that life is not static, that anything—from a plant to a government—must change, or it will die. He knows that a mind, or a nation, cannot endure as an active, productive instrument if it is guided by the status quo and allowed to slip into stagnation.

The liberal welcomes change. He seeks change not for its own sake, but as an inevitable force of life which must be captured and channeled toward the right direction. He is thus willing to experiment, to try the untested, to develop the new, to dare the impossible.

The liberal's willingness—yes, eagerness—for change is not just a restless yearning for activity. His goals are clear; his ideals are strong. He is not afraid to pursue them with all his energy.

The liberal American seeks a world of peace, dignity, security, and freedom for every individual. He pursues the goal of a world in which each human being enjoys full freedom to live and work as his conscience and talent direct him.

This full freedom means far more than the absence of political restraints. It means a democratic society and a minimum of control by government, of course. But full freedom is not just freedom from political or social interference in the lives of individuals.

Full freedom for an individual to pursue and achieve his potential means freedom from the basic and ancient enemies of mankind—hunger, poverty, disease, illiteracy, ignorance.

The liberal fully understands that a man is not really free if he is hungry. That man is a slave; his chains are as strong and confining as if they were made of steel. He cannot work, he cannot produce, he cannot create. His progress is checked, and he becomes the target of the agents of totalitarianism.

The same chains bind the man who is impoverished, or sick, or illiterate, or ignorant. In this modern world, this scientific age, tens of millions of men are so bound. Two-thirds of the world's peoples are undernourished today. Three-fourths of all human beings are illiterate.

The liberal does not ignore these facts. He looks beyond the comfort, security, and relative luxury of his own surroundings and is deeply concerned with the plight of his brothers.

This is one key element, I believe in the character of the American liberal. He does not detach himself from the basic problems of mankind, even though he is not directly affected by those problems. He is guided, I believe, by an instinct of humanitarianism and a sense of compassion. Other men who reject the label "liberal" may be humanitarian and compassionate. But the liberal's concern for others is deep, enduring, and personal.

The liberal does not examine the plight of masses of men elsewhere, throw up his hands in defeat, and say: "It's too big a problem. I and my country cannot solve the problems of hunger, poverty, and illiteracy everywhere." The liberal knows the problems of mankind are massive, but he is determined to seek solutions, to work for the progress of all men, and to sacrifice some of his own comforts to save the lives and minds of others. The liberal feels responsible.

He also has faith that no problem is too big or overwhelming. He sees the hunger of millions not as a problem, but as a challenge. And he sees the surplus of food in America not as a problem, but as an opportunity—an opportunity to utilize this Nation's agricultural abundance to feed the hungry of the world and move mankind a big step closer to full freedom.

The liberal is also a realist. He has faced the facts of human need and is well aware of the difficulties of meeting those needs. But he is determined to work toward his goals. He understands that a world of full freedom may not be secured in his lifetime, but he knows that unless he works for such a world, it will never become reality. The world, he says, cannot and will not stand still. If mankind does not progress toward its noblest goals, it will slide back further away from them.

A food for peace program, or any program developed by the United States, can and must stem from the hearts and the will of the American people. And, by necessity,

it must be administered through their Government. Every American shares a belief in representative government by law, but the conservative tends to believe that government should do as little as possible, that it should have little authority and responsibility.

The liberal believes that for a successful democracy, government initiative is fully as necessary as private enterprise—for a food for peace program or any other national effort. He believes that primarily through the vigorous use of the mechanics of government can we muster our resources with sufficient strength, speed, and purpose to survive as a free nation threatened by totalitarianism.

To many conservatives, "planning" becomes an unpleasant word when it is applied to any effort outside the household or corporation. But the liberal knows that purpose and planning are absolute essentials of public policy, as well as of private enterprise. He is convinced that if we are not willing to shape history ourselves, others will shape it for us.

The liberal believes that government is not in competition with any group in the Nation, that it is not just another special force within our society. He believes that our Government is the noble extension and voice of the whole American society. Thus, planning in our democracy is a creative act which must draw on the intelligence and skills of the Nation as a whole, and not simply on the bureaucracy of the Federal Government.

The liberal today is often criticized for advocating what conservatives label a "welfare state." I think it is useful to examine two quotations which help define the welfare state concept:

"The scheme of society for which we stand is the establishment and maintenance of a basic standard of life and labor below which a man or woman, however old or weak, shall not be allowed to fall. The food they receive, the prices they have to pay for basic necessities, the homes they live in, their employment must be the first care of the state, and must have priority over all other peacetime needs."

"I believe that the American people feel that our production is so great that we can afford to put a floor under the necessities of life—food, education, medical care, housing—so that every family may have available a minimum decent living."

The first quotation is from Winston Churchill. This second was spoken by the late Senator Robert A. Taft.

Planning—for a minimum decent living—does not mean dictation in a free society. It means cooperation and coordination. The liberal does not want big brother dictating what people must do. But the liberal argues that the challenges facing America can never be met without the vigorous participation of the Federal Government.

Today's liberal believes that conservative government cannot cope with the restless, endlessly changing world of the 20th century. In the field of foreign policy, the liberal accepts the fact that Government action dominates the international scene.

The liberal identifies with the need for leadership in a world of turmoil, conflict, and danger. He is willing to act as a leader, and to see his nation stand as the leader of the free world. He sees challenge and opportunity throughout the world, and moves to seize the initiative. The liberal has worked for and won progress in international organizations, more technical assistance, and more economic aid for the underdeveloped nations.

He does not rest on specific victory. He is forever seeking improvement and forever working for progress. He never takes his eye off the goal of a nation and world of prosperity, of peace, of brotherhood. Above all, the liberal recognizes that the means of achiev-

ing that goal must preserve the dignity, the freedom, and the self-respect of man, of the individual citizen.

Others who call themselves liberal may disagree with some of my comments, or place different emphasis on some elements of the liberal attitude. This is to be expected. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was asked once why liberals were so often divided, and conservatives generally united. He answered:

"There are many ways of going forward, but there is only one way of standing still."

Public Power in Texas and in the Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 1, 1961

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I have been requested to place in the RECORD the address I delivered before the 18th annual national convention of the American Public Power Association at San Antonio, Tex., on April 24, 1961. I ask unanimous consent that my remarks on that occasion titled "Public Power in Texas and in the Nation" be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PUBLIC POWER IN TEXAS AND IN THE NATION
(Speech by U.S. Senator RALPH W. YARBOROUGH, of Texas, at the 18th Annual National Convention of the American Public Power Association at the Granada Hotel in San Antonio, Tex., April 24, 1961)

Mr. President, members of the American Public Power Association, guests, it is a great pleasure to welcome the American Public Power Association to Texas, here to the historic old San Antonio, where the American hero tradition reached its fullest flower. Here, 125 years ago, public duty even unto death was chosen voluntarily by every man of that heroic Alamo force. They set an example in time of peril that Americans today must be ready to emulate if we would keep our freedom secure. The spirit of Travis, Bowie, Bonham, and Crockett lives in the hearts of the people of Texas more securely than those stone walls of the Alamo which stand a stone's throw away from this hotel.

PUBLIC POWER IN TEXAS

In keeping with the spirit of her founders, Texas has a tradition of progressive protection of the people in the field of public utility development. Under Texas' greatest Governor, James Stephen Hogg, the Texas Railroad Commission was created 70 years ago to regulate transportation abuses; along with Wisconsin, these were the first two States to create such public regulatory commissions. And U.S. Senator John H. Reagan from Texas, one of Texas' four greatest statesmen, was the author of the Interstate Commerce Act, creating the present Interstate Commission. Texas is proud of her old traditions and her great statesmen; they earned their place in history as you are earning yours, as open servants of the people, and not as covert agents of the people's opposition.

In keeping with its early tradition of public duty and welfare above private gain, our State has played an important part in public power since the early days. Texas also

has had something to do with the founding and rapid growth of the American Public Power Association.

As you may know, Max Starcke, longtime general manager of the Lower Colorado River Authority, was one of the early leaders of your American Public Power Association board of directors along with the late E. F. Scattergood of Los Angeles, James D. Donovan of Kansas City and other American Public Power Association pioneers.

Although I can't claim having any part in the formation of American Public Power Association, I have had a keen working interest in public power since 1935, when I was appointed, in February of that year, by the late Gov. James V. Allred, to the original board of directors of the Lower Colorado River Authority of Texas, created to harness the Colorado River of Texas. One of the authority's principal purposes was to provide a low-cost power supply for municipal electric systems and rural electric co-ops. It was created even before the Rural Electrification Act of 1935 was passed.

As early as 1886, when there were only 30 municipal electric plants in the United States, there was a municipal plant in Texas. Unfortunately, the early records do not indicate just where all of those 30 plants were located.

But the first municipal plant in Texas that we know much about was set up in my home city of Austin in 1895. Greenville's plant was established in 1889, Brownsville's in 1907, Terrell's in 1908, and so on.

The city where you are holding your convention—San Antonio, Tex., mother city—has one of the newer municipal electric systems in Texas, but already it has established an outstanding record.

Texans formed their own electric systems for the same reason the people in hundreds of communities in other States decided to provide electric service to their residents: They were impatient to enjoy the full benefits of electricity, and no private companies were willing, at that time, to serve them adequately.

The result has been very similar to the situation which developed years later, when the rural electrification program was established. The power companies couldn't see any profit in serving small, isolated communities and it was not until after the communities had taken the initiative and started their municipal plants that the potential growth of both the small cities, and their quantity of electric usage, began to impress the private companies. After the success of municipal electric plants was assured, the private companies were more than willing to buy them out and provide the necessary service.

In rural areas, private interests also wanted to go slowly in building lines, thus putting the responsibility on the rural people themselves to prove that they were good customers.

More than 30 of our State's municipal systems have been sold out over the years. A study by the Bureau of Municipal Research of the University of Texas reports that "at no time during the operating of municipal plants were they free from the attacks of private power companies." I suppose this statement would be true in any of the States of the Union. During the twenties, according to the study, many municipal systems were sold at several times their cost to power companies which put a high price on the nuisance value of these plants.

Fortunately, a contrary trend in Texas set in during the thirties, due at least in part to the creation of the Lower Colorado River Authority. Between 1939 and 1942, 17 municipalities started their own electric systems in order to distribute power from the Lower Colorado River Authority.

With the coming of the Lower Colorado River Authority, a source of low-cost wholesale power was opened up to residents of a 31,000-square-mile area centering around our capital city of Austin. More than 30 cities now buy all or part of their power supply from LCRA.

Low-cost power has been, in a sense, a bonus from the control of the Colorado River of Texas. This turbulent stream had a history of severe floods and alternating droughts, which would turn the stream into a mere trickle, insufficient to provide even enough drinking water for the communities along its banks.

The legislature of Texas in 1934, created the Lower Colorado River Authority as a State agency charged with controlling floods, conserving water for irrigation, creating power, and for other useful purposes, and protecting the watershed through prevention of erosion, and development of forests of the area.

This is a State public water and power development authority, based on the national TVA.

The authority has accomplished these purposes without levying any taxes and without direct appropriations for operation or construction by the State of Texas. Its water-control dams are financed through revenue bonds and its own revenues. Its multiple dams (six in all) on the Colorado River of Texas represent the finest power development in Texas.

I have recited this brief history of public power in Texas as a sort of prelude to your convention's theme—"A New Era for Public Power."

PUBLIC POWER IN THE NATION

Changes in the power industry during the past 10 years probably have been more rapid than during any comparable period in our history. But the next 10 years promise to bring even more dramatic changes in our methods of producing, transmitting, and distributing power, as well as a new surge in usage of electricity, some of it for appliances and electric servants which have not yet been invented.

On the policy side, great strides will be made during the coming years by an administration in Washington dedicated to moving ahead rapidly with the Federal power program and to stimulating what President Kennedy called in his message on natural resources "sustained heavy expansion by all power suppliers—public, cooperative, and private."

The President declared that if this Nation's power facilities are going to keep pace with the growth of our economy and national defense requirements "intensive effort" will be required by all segments of the power industry. Installed capacity should triple by 1980, he said, if we are to meet the needs of essential economic growth.

This is a great challenge to local public power systems. Tripling of capacity in less than 20 years is going to mean a big investment, larger and larger generating plants, and a greater degree of cooperation among the smaller utilities to make the most effective use of their generating plants.

The Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources has called for a vast new program of water-resource development to meet expected needs for water, and I am sure that Senator Moss, who was a member of that committee, will give you more details on that when he speaks at your meeting later this week.

However, it is significant that the President endorsed the select committee's report as "very excellent and timely" and urged the Bureau of the Budget to schedule "a progressive, orderly program of starting new projects to meet accumulated demands" in his resources message.

Obviously, the Federal Government can be expected to give dynamic leadership during

public power's new era through resource development, extension and interconnection of the Federal transmission systems, and through devotion to the preference principle in the marketing of Federal power.

With the Federal program providing a strong base of low-cost power in many areas, what will be the future for public power in these areas and in those parts of the country where Federal power does not now exist?

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Let us review for a moment the situation in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and northeastern Texas, where the Southwestern Power Administration serves as marketing agency for Federal power.

I use Southwestern Power Association as an example both because it is important to Texas and because the local publicly owned electric utilities in the area are eager to share in the benefits of this Federal power supply.

Today, relatively little of this Federal power has found its way to the municipal electric utilities in the area, for a variety of reasons. In some cases, the municipalities themselves are just beginning to realize the enormity of the benefits which they can gain from tapping this great power source. In other instances, restrictive contracts already signed, plus roadblocks put in the way of an aggressive policy of transmission line construction, have not permitted the full benefits of Federal power to be realized.

What might be called the "golden age" of Southwestern Power Association lies just ahead—in the new era.

Here's a rundown on the additional power capacity scheduled for installation during the next few years:

Bull Shoals Dam, 90,000 kilowatts in 1961 and 90,000 kilowatts in 1963; Greers Ferry, 96,000 kilowatts in 1963; Dardanelle, 31,000 kilowatts in 1964, 62,000 kilowatts in 1965, and 31,000 kilowatts in 1966; Eufaula Dam, 90,000 kilowatts in 1964; McGee Band Dam—52,000 kilowatts in 1965; and Beaver Dam, 112,000 kilowatts in 1965.

Although not all of this will be firm energy, the quantities involved are substantial, and could have a tremendous impact upon the public power situation in the five-State area.

I am confident that the new administration will see to it that this power is sold to the municipalities and rural electric cooperatives of the area under a strict compliance with the preference provisions in Federal law. The President made clear his own adherence to this principle when he said in his resources message that the Federal power marketing laws "recognize the prior rights of the general public, consumer and taxpayer who have financed the development of these great national assets originally vested in them." The President's message emphasized that power disposal "shall be such as to encourage widespread use and to prevent monopolization."

In Southwestern Power Administration it may require extension of the Federal transmission system to make such a power policy work. I believe that this administration will not hesitate to request funds for such an extension if it appears necessary.

So, for the municipalities in Kansas which are exploring the possibilities of joining together to obtain Southwestern Power Administration power, this kind of national leadership can have real dollar-and-cents meaning.

SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For communities in the southeast, the extension of the new Federal policy to the Southeastern Power Administration service area can mean lowest cost power supply from the Hartwell, Walter George, and Barkley Dams, which will bring a combined total of more than 250,000 kilowatts on the line within the next 4 years. Aggressive plan-

ning for the marketing of the new power soon to become available, with Federal transmission lines where appropriate, can mean a larger flow of low-cost power to consumers who own their own electric systems.

The question of transmission comes up again and again in connection with the Federal power program, and I believe that in this field the previous administration has as poor a record as it has in the actual construction of multipurpose projects.

It is true that the "No new starts" policy shut off the flow of Federal power at the source. But it was the timid marketing policy, relying heavily on private utility lines, which has deprived the consumers served by many local public agencies of their share in the benefits of the Federal power program started under previous administrations.

There is ample evidence that the new administration is giving attention to the transmission line problem. Imaginative proposals for huge interregional interties such as the Pacific Northwest-Southwest intertie, under study by the Interior Department, give evidence that there is an appreciation in the administration of the power facts of life.

AMISTAD DAM AND PUBLIC POWER

A new development of interest to all of us is the impending construction of the giant Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande, in Texas and Mexico, above Del Rio. The issue of public power is the most important unsolved issue about that dam. Some private companies want the United States to build this great dam, but sell them the "falling water" for a song while the taxpayers pay the fiddler, on the theory that the Federal Government can't develop the power.

I regard this as 19th and not 20th century thinking. Your association members, the TVA, the LCRA, and the REA prove that a public authority can ably generate and distribute public power.

It is my hope that the Federal Government will develop the power on this great project. It would be a tragedy of Texas and the Nation if it is given to private power companies under the falling-water concept, as some are now trying to do.

The claim that it isn't feasible to develop public power at Amistad Dam because there isn't enough demand for it, fails to take into account America's anticipated population growth to 235 million people by 1975. People are hunting the sun; the great migration into California, Arizona, and Florida will hit southwest Texas from San Antonio to El Paso when there is water and power available which Amistad Dam will furnish them. I charge you to work with all your might and main to keep both water and power from Amistad Dam in public hands.

PUBLIC POWER IN THE FUTURE

For my part, I have always supported and will continue to support a program of full development of our water resources. In addition, in the light of new development, we need sufficient Federal transmission of sufficiently high voltage to tie together some of our great Federal power systems and to make the most efficient use of the installed capacity of these systems. Where Federal lines are needed to carry this public power to the load centers of the publicly owned plants of municipalities and rural electric cooperatives, authorization of such lines and the appropriations needed to build them should be granted.

This support will come from me, not because I am against private business, but because this is the only way to get adequate public power distributed to the public agencies who need it to build a stronger America.

Some of the experts in the power field contend that the United States has fallen behind Western Europe and the Soviet Union

in the construction of high-voltage transmission. While I am not such an expert, I am impressed by evidence that Western Europe is tied together in a huge power grid, greatly increasing the available supply of electricity. The special Senate subcommittee which visited electric power installations in Russia inspected a vast network of high-voltage transmission lines. Since private industry hasn't built such a network of transmission lines here, public power must again shoulder part of the job.

We need to get on with the job of bringing our transmission system up to date in preparation for the vast increase in power requirements which we can expect during the stirring sixties, or, to use your convention theme—the new era.

In this effort, of course, the individual utilities have a big part to play.

Already steps are being taken by some of you toward interconnection of your systems; proposals for joint power supply are underway. I am glad to see that you plan to devote an entire session to this subject tomorrow at your panel on "Joint Power Supply—Pattern for the New Era."

One of the best pictures of the new era that I know of was prepared by your own association for the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources.

The American Public Power Association pointed out in a detailed memorandum to the select committee that estimates of future power needs characteristically are too low. The official estimates of the Federal Power Commission have been worked over and revised periodically, as the actual use of electricity has far outstripped Federal Power Commission estimates.

In setting a high goal for itself, public power is bound to have a stimulating effect upon the economy as a whole. But its devotion to providing more power at lower cost to consumers, public power can help all American consumers both by doing a good job for its own consumer-owners and by needling the private power companies to do a better job.

While I haven't talked much of our friends of private power, not because I don't appreciate the vast importance of their 80 percent

of the consumer market, but because I confidently expect the public power systems and rural electric cooperatives to lead the industry in experiments, venturesomeness, and new ideas, as we enter the new era of electrical abundance.

With 80 percent of the market they control, it seems to me private interests could find enough to do to prepare constantly for that expanding market, without wasting so much money on a propaganda campaign of distortion against our public power authorities.

Certainly, I don't question the need for both private and public power in this country, and I recognize that many of the private companies are doing a good job for their customers.

I do feel, however, that too many of the leading lights of private power have resisted change, have opposed a low-rate policy, have fought public power competition in an unfair manner, and generally have been about as enlightened as William McKinley.

In public power, the private companies have a challenge and they recognize it clearly, but their response is not to get out and sell electricity at competitive rates, which is right and proper. Their methods have been to destroy the opposition by political pressures, by propaganda, and by that highly regarded new science known as molding public opinion.

The time has come, I believe, when we should have a progressive effort by both private and public power to meet the great and growing electrical power needs of this Nation and the free world.

Today, with communism in Cuba just 90 miles from our shores, we have little time for fighting among ourselves for any reason. Today, with the crisis in Laos bringing us to the brink of a planetary war with the onrushing hordes of communism, we cannot afford to waste so much time in an effort to destroy one another here at home.

Demands of tomorrow in a vibrant, powerful expanding economy—our first line of defense against those who would wipe freedom from the earth—will dwarf the electric power requirements of the past.

We are heading into a 15-year period in history where it is predicted that our elec-

trical power requirements will quadruple. It is estimated that by 1975, we will be using $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much power per worker in industry and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much electricity in the average home. The result is that by 1975 more than four times as much power will be consumed each year.

Mankind's progress in this age of science and technology does not depend alone on the success of our research scientists. It depends in greater degree on our ability as a people to accept change and to seize our opportunities for a better life for all men.

We stand near the threshold of a bright new world, where nuclear research may cure most dread diseases; where salt water may be made fresh so "the desert may bloom as the rose"; and where men may travel to the stars and bring back treasures more precious than Columbus and other explorers found in the New World.

There is a great challenge before us on President John F. Kennedy's New Frontier. It is a challenge not just for the few, but for the many; not just for the wise, but for the courageous; not just for those wealthy in bank accounts, but for those rich in compassion, hope and vision.

Some of the decisions before us will be more revolutionary and controversial than the public power program was in its beginning, and much more important to the destiny of man.

In the final analysis, we and our children will be called upon to decide whether America—as the torchbearer of world freedom—will practice the social justice freedom demands; whether as a people professing the Christian ethic, we will find it in our hearts to follow the gospel of "Brotherhood among men to feed the hungry and care for the ill"; whether as a people intelligently pursuing peace while zealously protecting the ideal of human liberty, we can find a way to endure in a world "half free and half slave."

These are some of the grave challenges before us on the New Frontier. But with Americans like you leaders in the public power field, leaders who have demonstrated vision linked with faith, I have no doubt we can meet these trials, and more, so long as we "do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

St. Paul's affirmation concerning God, Acts 17: 28: *For in Him we live, and move, and have our being.*

Our kind Heavenly Father, who art daily making us the beneficiaries of Thy bountiful providence, inspire us to believe that Thou art deeply concerned about us in these times of world tragedy.

May we be more fully aware of how dependent we are upon Thee and how able and willing Thou art to supply our many needs and gird us with insight and strength to meet life's duties and demands.

Grant that Thy continuing care and goodness may evoke within us the spirit of humility and gratitude and give us the assurance that where Thou dost guide Thou wilt also provide.

Help us to stand in the noble succession and sublime tradition of those who, in every generation, have put themselves

on the side of faith and yielded to its appeals and pressures when besieged and harassed by moods of fear and anguish. Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1748. An act to provide for the increased distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to the Federal judiciary.

S.J. Res. 24. Joint resolution designating the fourth Sunday in September of each year as "Interfaith Day."

S.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution designating the week of October 9-15, 1961, as National American Guild of Variety Artists Week.

S.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution designating the week of May 14-20, 1961, as Police Week and designating May 15, 1961, as Peace Officers Memorial Day.

S.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution providing for the designation of the week commencing October 1, 1961, as "National Public Works Week."

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1961

Mr. ROOSEVELT submitted conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 3935) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

WORTHINGTON OIL REFINERS, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1414) for the relief of the Worthington Oil Refiners, Inc.